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# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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## Carter proposes record \$2.4B DOJ budget LEAA slated for \$4.6M decrease in funding

LEAA's appropriation for Fiscal Year 1979 will be \$4.6 million less than its current funding level despite a four percent increase in Justice Department funding under the recently announced Carter Administration budget.

The \$646,107,000 LEAA line for the coming fiscal year clearly reflects Attorney General Griffin B. Bell's proposed reorganization of the agency, which in part recommended the termination of Federal aid for state and local criminal justice planning and the enhancement of Federally-sponsored research efforts.

Aspects of the budget that are in line with Bell's suggestions would cut planning funds from \$50 million to \$30 million, while increasing criminal justice formula grants by \$17.9 million and boosting appropriations to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice by \$4 million.

The LEAA funding proposal is included in a record \$2,464,302,000 Department of Justice budget which was announced last month by Assistant Attorney General Kevin D. Rooney. LEAA is the only agency of the department to suffer an overall reduction in funds.

According to Rooney, the new DOJ budget represents a \$92.8 million increase

over the funding levels anticipated for fiscal year 1978. He noted that the additional funds would be utilized in three main areas, including the activation of new prison facilities and the expansion of existing rehabilitation institutions, the improvement of immigration control, and the bolstering of the department's litigative capabilities.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is slated for a \$44,176,000 increase, to \$362,502,000 for fiscal 1979. The largest share of the new funds create 649 new positions to staff recently constructed prisons and prison camp facilities and expand BOP's contract confinement and community treatment center program.

In addition to earmarking funds for the continued development of an automated data processing system, the BOP budget provides \$37,080,000 for planning, site acquisition and construction of new prisons, and for the renovation of existing facilities. The sum represents a decrease of \$1,770,000 from the 1978 level.

Included in the construction appropriation are funds for new correctional institutions on the West Coast and in Phoenix, Arizona. The two prisons are designed to reduce overcrowding in existing prisons and to absorb inmates from the McNeil

Island, Washington Penitentiary, which is scheduled to be shut down.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will step up its enforcement of the immigration laws if its proposed \$18,682,000 budget increase is approved by Congress. Most of the additional funds which bring the INS recommended appropriation to over \$298 million, would be used to fortify border ports and major airports and to increase the service's efforts in combating the organized smuggling of illegal aliens.

Another \$18 million increase in the Justice Department's budget is designed to enlarge the department's litigative capacity. In all, a total of \$260,573,000 would be provided to various divisions in this category, including a \$7,907,000 increase for General Legal Activities, a \$3,142,000 funding for the Antitrust Division and a \$7,338,000 increase for the U.S. Attorneys.

Both the Criminal Division and the Civil Rights Division are included under the

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## Senate OK's crime code reform package by 72-to-15 margin

The long-awaited bill that proposes sweeping revisions in the Federal criminal code cleared the full Senate late last month, paving the way for the first major overhaul of U.S. criminal laws in the nation's history.

Approved by a 72-to-15 vote after eight days of floor debate, the measure was sent to the House of Representatives, where full hearings on the legislation are scheduled for later this month.

One major feature of the bill, designated as S.1437, calls for the abolition of indeterminate sentences and allows parole for Federal prisoners only in "an exceptional situation." The fixed terms could only be reduced by 10 percent time off for good behavior.

While the bill would curtail judges' discretionary power with regard to sentencing, it would broaden their prerogatives concerning pretrial detention. The measure proposes that judges be permitted to deny pretrial release to persons accused of murder, treason, rape, sabotage or trafficking in narcotics.

Another important aspect of S.1437 crystallizes the existing 80 criminal states

of mind, ranging from "wantonly" to lasciviously," into four clearly defined terms — "intentional," "knowing," "reckless," and "negligent."

Generally, the 382-page bill reorganizes approximately 3,000 current Federal laws and does away with others, including one that bars conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government and another that prohibits interference with Federal carrier pigeons.

One law that was scheduled to be repealed under S.1437, the 1799 Logan Act, was rescued by conservative leader Senator James B. Allen (D-Ala.), who threatened to hold up passage of the measure unless Logan was retained in the statute books. No one has been prosecuted under the 179-year-old law, which bars private citizens from intercourse and correspondence with foreign governments.

The concession to Senate conservatives was symbolic of the legislative haggling that occurred during 12 years of congressional efforts to reshape the criminal law. At the very outset of debate on January 19, the bill's floor manager and co-

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General Legal Activities line. The former is asking for an extra \$1.6 million, representing its first significant increase in recent years, while the latter is requesting an additional \$463,000 to increase litigation in the areas of voting, housing, employment and education.

The requested increase for the U.S. Attorneys will raise their fiscal 1979 appropriation to \$124,312,000. Stressing the increased use of paralegal personnel in U.S. Attorney activity, the request notes that the additional funds are needed to handle the growing volume of civil cases, prosecute white collar and other criminal cases and represent the government on the appellate levels.

A \$2,796,000 funding increase for the FBI would bring the bureau's fiscal 1979 budget up to \$556.7 million, while decreasing the bureau's manpower level by 497 positions. The monetary and personnel changes reflect planned modifications in the FBI's objectives, which would shift to

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## Virginia readies three-pronged drive to improve arson probes

By THOMAS SPRATT

The nation's escalating arson rate, which according to federal estimates has risen 300 percent in one decade, is prompting officials on all levels of government to upgrade their strategies designed to detect and control the crime.

In Virginia, authorities are planning three separate actions in an attempt to improve the quality of arson investigations in the state:

- On July 1, 1978, Virginia's Arson Investigation Office will be moved from the State Corporation Commission to become a division of the state police. Details of the move, including organization and budget, will be ironed out in the coming months.

- The Virginia Advisory Committee on Arson, a group of law enforcement officers and insurance investigators, has announced that it will begin offering financial rewards to persons who submit information leading to the arrest and conviction of arsonists.

- The advisory committee is pushing for centralized arson investigation in the state which would serve to standardize arson probes, replacing the current procedure which gives local police the option of investigating the fires themselves.

Calling arson "nearly the perfect crime," one insurance claims supervisor noted, "It's the easiest and most profitable crime to commit and you can't get a conviction unless three people saw the guy

light the matches and one of them is a notary public."

While the supervisor's characterization of arson might be somewhat hyperbolic, Federal statistics clearly reflect the legal difficulty in battling arson. One national estimate indicates that one percent of all arson results in arrest and only one percent of the arrests result in convictions.

The statistics themselves are considered part of the problem by some observers. The FBI does not include arson in compiling the nation's major crime rate, and in Virginia, statewide arson figures are not even available.

Because it is designated as a Part II offense, arson generally takes a back seat to other major crimes in the eyes of local authorities. As a result, local police often fail to concentrate on the difficult and time-consuming fire investigations.

Virginia currently has 26 arson investigators, who probed about 950 suspicious fires last year at the request of local authorities. The investigations led to approximately 200 arrests, but many additional requests for arson probes were turned down because of a shortage of manpower, according to the state's chief arson investigator.

"We devoted our time to what we considered to be the worst cases," the official said, "where there was a fatality or some

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## EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson  
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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# NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

### Chicago statute holds parents liable for child's vandalism

In an effort to curb "parental delinquency," Chicago recently enacted an ordinance which makes parents financially responsible for acts of vandalism committed by their children.

The ordinance, passed last month by the City Council, permits a judge to order a juvenile's parents to make full restitution for a child's vandalism. Allowances are included in the statute for parents who are unable to pay.

Similar ordinances enacted in some of the suburbs surrounding Chicago have reportedly reduced vandalism, and one alderman indicated that the new Chicago law would be equally effective in the city.

"We are suffering from parental delinquency, not just juvenile delinquency," Alderman Richard F. Mell told an Associated Press reporter. "This law will hit parents in the pocketbook, where it hurts, and lets them know they're responsible for their children."

The legal implications of the vandalism ordinance are still in question, however. Alderman Edward M. Burke, chairman of the council's police committee that recommended passage, acknowledged that the law may face a constitutional challenge.

### Rand Corp. seeks data on repeat offender programs

The Rand Corporation is soliciting administrative information for a national survey on programs designed to identify and control repeat offenders.

Funded by LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the survey plans to identify and describe career criminal programs in the areas of law enforcement, parole, criminal investigation, presentence reporting, and correctional treatment.

Specifically, the researchers are interested in gathering project descriptions, progress reports, evaluations and similar material on programs directly aimed at the repeat criminal.

All relevant data should be sent to: Criminal Justice Program, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. For further information, call Marvin Lavin or Paul Honig at (213) 393-0411.

### Anti-gun control group ends 'name-dropping' fund drive

An anti-gun control organization agreed last month to terminate a fund raising drive in which it used the names of congressmen not connected with the group in order to obtain contributions to finance its lobbying efforts.

In signing a consent agreement with the

U.S. Postal Service, the Citizens Committee for the Right to Bear Arms said it would return the 2,000 contributions it had received since November 23, when postal authorities filed a complaint against the mail campaign.

According to the Associated Press, the committee had sent out approximately 500,000 funding request letters that implied that the solicitation was supported by the recipient's congressman. A number of the representatives whose names were used are in favor of the gun control bills that the committee lobbies against.

The committee stated that it would never use the fund raising tactic in the consent agreement, noting that it agreed with the allegations in the Postal Service complaint. However, the group did not admit to violating any laws in its contribution drive.

### Police bike patrols begin in LA and New York town

Police in Greece, New York have begun applying pedal power to the problem of crime in a recently instituted bicycle patrol program.

Chief Gerald Phelan told Associated Press that two officers would make their rounds on ten-speed bicycles, barring inclement weather. "It gives us all kinds of mobility," he said. "We can take it between narrow buildings and up alleys."

Initially, the bike patrols will be used mainly in areas where there are such commercial developments as shopping centers and car dealerships, according to Phelan, who noted that if the program works well, it will be expanded.

A similar program was implemented by the Los Angeles Police Department's Special Problems Unit last April to counteract a wave of burglary in the central city. The bicycle has since become a regular patrol vehicle for some of the unit's personnel.

LAPD Captain J. J. Docherty told the *Target* newsletter that the most significant asset of the bike patrol is its "ability to approach crimes in progress silently and unnoticed." The bicycles are highly effective against burglaries and street robberies, he added.

### Police brass seminar series re-funded for 18 more months

A seminar series designed exclusively for the nation's top law enforcement executives has been funded for an additional 18 months, according to a recent Police Foundation announcement.

Jointly sponsored by the foundation and LEAA, the Police Executive Program has so far presented 13 seminars on various administrative subjects to approximately 200 chiefs and other executives from 100 of the nation's larger police

agencies.

LEAA will provide \$410,000 and the foundation will add \$275,000 in funding to finance 13 additional seminars which will include such new subjects as police-media relations, personnel administration, handling police misconduct, and police agency budgeting.

Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy noted that the continuation of the program has a threefold purpose: "First, to provide the nation's 500 leading police executives current information concerning practices, issues and developments in policing of particular importance to agencies serving jurisdictions with more than 100,000 population. Second, to improve the management and leadership skills of these executives. Finally, to build a network for these executives to exchange ideas and information to advance policing."

Applications for the second seminar series are being mailed to the executives in charge of the nation's 500 largest police departments.

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## House panel told of no practical answers to crime

A House subcommittee examining the state of Federal research into violent behavior has learned that there are no viable solutions in sight that would ease the nation's crime problem.

Testifying before the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning, a number of experts painted a gloomy picture of America's efforts to curb violent crime.

"The weight of empirical evidence indicates that no current, preventive, deterrent, or rehabilitative intervention scheme has the desired effect of reducing crime," noted Marvin E. Wolfgang, a University of Pennsylvania sociologist.

Wolfgang's remarks were echoed by the subcommittee's chairman Representative James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.), who ten years ago sponsored the legislation which established the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the LEAA research branch.

"The various skills, training programs, halfway houses and work-release programs make all us liberals feel good and compassionate, and maybe we're a better society even for attempting them," Scheuer said. "But they affect the recidivism rate hardly at all."

## DC police get first black chief as Cullinane quits

Burtell M. Jefferson became the first black police chief of Washington, D.C. earlier this month, to the acclaim of many of the city's top officials.

A 29-year veteran of the Washington force, Jefferson served for the past three years as assistant chief of field operations under Maurice J. Cullinane, who announced his resignation last month.

As the department's second in command, the 55-year-old police executive was responsible for the supervision of more than 80 percent of the 4,100-force, and reportedly was being groomed for the top post.

According to United Press International, Mayor Walter Washington picked Jefferson as his new police chief immediately after he had received Cullinane's resignation.

In making the appointment, the mayor said that Jefferson "has proven himself to be superbly qualified for the overall leadership of the department by his abilities, his training, his experience, and his sensitivity to the community."

City Councilman Douglas Moore was an enthusiastic supporter of Jefferson's appointment and he praised the mayor for taking quick action in naming Cullinane's replacement. "I feel if he had delayed the decision, that some of those who wish to be mayor would have made it a political issue," Moore said, "and I don't think the police department should be politicized."

Commenting on Cullinane's resignation, Council Chairman Sterling Tucker said the former official was an "outstanding chief of police, and we're all unhappy about his retirement."

Cullinane, who took command of the department three years ago after serving for 19 years in various capacities, retired under a medical disability. He noted that a knee injury sustained in a 1968 antiwar demonstration had worsened, forcing his retirement.

Most of the criminologists who testified acknowledged that little is known about the fundamental causes of violent behavior. They did note, however, that nonwhite males in the 15-to-24-year age group tended to commit more violent crimes than other segments of the population and that a relatively small percentage of repeat offenders commit a disproportionate number of the violent offenses.

One witness, New York State Assemblyman Stanley Fink, cited a recent study of 73,000 cases in Washington D.C.'s Superior Court which revealed that seven percent of those arrested accounted for nearly 25 percent of the crimes.

Commenting on the career criminal problem, several criminologists called for harsher sentences for repeat offenders and fixed sentences with no possibility of time-off for good behavior for others.

However, one expert, Dr. Lynn A. Curtis, who has written several books on violence, challenged the effectiveness of such tactics, noting that deterrence strategies erred in assuming that potential offenders will weigh the costs and thus act "rationally."

"This way of thinking has only limited relevance to real world street values and ghetto life experience," she explained.

Fink concurred, observing that his state already has tough laws, but needs "the resources to put them into effect." He noted that New York State's criminal justice system lacked the means to try more than 6,000 of the approximately 32,000

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## Approval of Webster seen sure in search for new FBI director

The appointment of Federal Appeals Court Judge William H. Webster as director of the FBI seemed virtually certain earlier this month when the Senate Judiciary Committee concluded its confirmation hearings without voicing any significant objections to the judge's qualifications.

A minor controversy over the judge's appointment developed a week before the hearings after two St. Louis civil rights groups publicized the fact that Webster is a member of four all-white private clubs.

On the first day of the hearings, the 53-year-old judge acknowledged his involvement in the organizations, noting, "I suppose I have always been aware they had no black members."

However, he further pointed out that he had sponsored a resolution at one of the clubs more than a year ago, which proposed that race, religion or national origin would not be criteria for membership.

"I honestly believe that I am as color-blind as any man in this room," he declared, noting that he plans to remain a member of all four clubs even if he is approved as FBI director, and adding that he also belongs to clubs that have black members.

"My intention is to do what I have always done," he said, "that is, to monitor them and if I conclude there is any active discrimination, to leave them, or if I conclude they are in any way impeding or interfering with the effective performance of my role as director of the FBI, to leave them."

The four social organizations that were

in question are the Noonday Club, the Mysterious Order of the Veiled Prophets, the St. Louis Country Club and the University Club. Webster noted that none of the clubs now have restrictive clauses in their bylaws, and he contended that no impropriety was involved in his belonging to the organizations while serving on the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals bench in St. Louis.

But Webster's judicial record in regard to civil rights was challenged by several witnesses at the two-day hearings. Ted Glick, the director of the People's Alliance of New York, summed up the criticism, contending that the judge's court decisions showed a disregard for civil rights.

The nominee's regard for the Constitution was also probed by committee members. Webster testified that if he were ordered to conduct illegal surveillance, he would not hesitate to go to the President or, if necessary, to Congress for guidance.

In response to a question on whether he would investigate an individual on orders from the White House, the judge stated, "I would be very much opposed to that."

At one point in the hearings, Senator James G. Abourezk (D-S.D.) told Webster that the FBI had been the cause of the senator's son being incorrectly identified as a "gun runner" during the Wounded Knee incidents.

Webster responded that he would not tolerate behind-the-scenes press leaks by the FBI and would not permit their use as a means of political manipulation. "I don't

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## CJ educators prepare for New Orleans meeting

Hundreds of criminal justice academicians and practitioners will assemble in New Orleans next month to participate in the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

Scheduled for March 8-10, the conference will feature over 50 panels, workshops and presentations, covering a wide variety of issues. In addition, a new president will assume leadership of the academy and the organization's role in establishing standards for criminal justice education will be discussed.

Program chairman John Conley of the University of Tulsa noted that this year's



Richard H. Ward

agenda represents an effort to provide a wide range of topics and issues, many of them controversial, for open debate and discussion among the membership.

Community-based corrections, police disciplinary practices and criminal justice organizational development will be explored as well as victimization, prison



Richter Moore

making, and the details of its implementation are scheduled to be examined at the meeting.

Richter Moore, chairman of the Department of Political Science/Criminal Justice at Appalachian State University, will succeed Ward as ACJS president at the conclusion of the conference.

## Providence, RI police chief commits suicide

Police Chief Robert E. Ricci of Providence, Rhode Island committed suicide in his office last month, leaving a brief note that stated, "Everything is too much."

The body of the 50-year-old chief was found on January 16 with a gunshot wound in the head and his .38 caliber service revolver in his right hand.

In a news conference following Ricci's death, the chief's staff said that they could offer no explanation for the suicide, noting that Ricci was a deeply committed law enforcement veteran who had increased the department's morale during his 16 months as chief.

Public Safety Commissioner Leo Tranbukis and Police Major John Leyden discovered Ricci's body at 5 A.M. when they broke into his locked office. The chief's wife had called Tranbukis to say that Ricci had not returned home the previous night.

In a suicide note addressed to Tranbukis and Leyden, Ricci wrote, "Leo — Everything is too much. John — Take care of my family please."

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C-1179	Chief Marshal .....	10.00	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD) .....	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman .....	6.00
C-2148	Chief of Police .....	10.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD) .....	8.00	C-757	State Trooper .....	6.00
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon .....	13.75	C-595	Police Patrolman .....	6.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons .....	10.00
C-1185	Chief Security Officer .....	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon .....	10.00	C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer .....	8.00
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# Supreme Court Briefs

Following are summaries of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

By AVERY ELI OKIN

## Plea Bargaining — Prosecutor's Role

Associate Justice Potter Stewart wrote the majority opinion in a 5-to-4 decision in which the Court held that "the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment is not violated when a state prosecutor carries out a threat made during plea negotiations to have the accused reindicted on more serious charges on which he is plainly subject to prosecution if he does not plead guilty to the offense which he was originally charged."

Following indictment on a charge of circulating a "forged instrument in the amount of \$88.30," the prosecutor made an offer of a five year sentence in return for a guilty plea and no trial, with the proviso that if a plea of not guilty was entered and a trial became necessary the prosecutor "would return to the grand jury to seek an indictment under the Kentucky Habitual Criminal Act," which requires a mandatory life sentence if convicted.

A trial was held and defendant was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky affirmed the conviction, but the Court of Appeals for the Sixth District reversed, stating that "the prosecutor's conduct during the bargaining negotiations had violated the principles . . . which protected defendants from the vindictive exercise of a prosecutor's discretion."

The majority opinion, in which Chief Justice Burger and Justices White, Rehnquist, and Stevens joined, stated that "in the 'give-and take' of plea bargaining, there is no such element of punishment or retaliation so long as the accused is free to accept or reject the prosecution's offer." The majority added that "acceptance of the basic legitimacy of plea bargaining necessarily implies rejection of any notion that a guilty plea is involuntary in a constitutional sense simply because it is the end result of the bargaining process."

Relying on a previous Court decision, the opinion concluded that "a rigid constitutional role that would prohibit a prosecutor from acting forthrightly in his dealings with the defense could only invite unhealthy subterfuge that would drive the practice of plea bargaining back into the shadows from which it has so recently emerged."

Justice Blackmun's dissent, in which he was joined by Justices Brennan and Marshall, urged that "it is far preferable to hold the prosecution to the charge it was originally content to bring and to justify in the eyes of its public." The dissent also questioned why "due process does not require that the prosecution justify its action on some basis other than discouraging respondent from exercise of his right to trial."

In a separate dissent, Justice Powell wrote: "I am not satisfied that the result in this case is just or that the conduct of plea bargaining meet the requirements of due process."

According to The New York Times, this decision has far reaching implications in that it adds "another weapon to those available to prosecutors engaged in plea bargaining" and directly effects "90 per-

cent of criminal cases in the country." (Don Bordenkircher-Superintendent, Kentucky State Penitentiary, Petitioner, v. Paul Lewis Hayes, 76-1334, announced January 18, 1978.)

## Identification and Uncounseled Lineups

In an unanimous decision, the Court reversed and remanded to the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama a conviction of rape for which the lower court had refused to entertain a habeas corpus action in petitioner's "allegations of constitutional error in his trial" arising from an in-court identification which "was the product of an out-of-court identification at an impermissibly suggestive photographic array and later uncounseled lineup."

A separate concurring opinion written by Justice Rehnquist, with whom the Chief Justice and Justice Blackmun joined, explained that "as far as the record shows, petitioner failed to bring the District Court's error to anyone's attention until his petition for certiorari in this Court. The lower courts are better equipped and suited to resolve factual errors . . . and such errors should therefore be raised before them in the first instance."

The District Court's contention in refusing to entertain, consistent with the separate opinion, stated that "this issue has never been presented to any state court." (Gary David Sinith v. Jaines F. Digmon, Warden, et al. On petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. No. 76-6799, announced January 16, 1978.)

## Ex-Offender Rights

The Court automatically affirmed by a four-to-four decision, without setting a legal precedent, a Seventh Circuit Court decision that a Chicago ordinance was unconstitutional because it "permanently bars individuals convicted of certain felonies from obtaining a public chauffeur's license but does not require automatic revocation of licenses held by persons who are convicted of such felonies after receiving a permit."

Justice Blackmun's absence from part of last year's proceedings due to surgery resulted in his non-participation in the vote. (Carter v. Miller, 76-1171, announced January 17, 1978.)

## Press Coverage of Executions

Included on the Court's docket is a case which will review the constitutionality of the Texas policy which forbids the visual or audio recordings of executions in the state prisons but which allows reporters to be present.

The Texas courts have held that there is no violation of the "First Amendment news gathering right" and that the policy does not "deny equal protection to television newsmen in view of the fact that no cameras of any kind are allowed in the execution chamber."

A question which will be addressed in addition to the reporters' rights and the constitutionality of the Texas policy is whether or not the "public possesses constitutional right to know how public officials conduct executions." (Garrett v. Estelle, 77-884.)

## BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

## LAPD solves crimes with hypnosis; Kansas sheriffs in anticrime push

The Los Angeles Police Department is recording a number of successes in its use of hypnosis to solve crimes.

In the first 70 cases in which the department used hypnosis on victims or witnesses, the clearance rate was 60 percent higher than previously. Of course, most of the cases involved incidents where either the victim or the witness had seen the offender at close range, but emotional or physical trauma had blocked the memory.

In one case a burglary suspect seriously wounded a police officer, then escaped with the officer's pistol. When the officer was placed under hypnosis he was able to recall the suspect in complete detail, thereby facilitating the preparation of a composite artist's sketch. The suspect was arrested several months later, still in possession of the revolver.

Another case in which hypnosis proved invaluable was one involving a female witness who was drunk at the time of the crime and who could initially remember nothing of her companion's killer. Later, when hypnotized, she remembered not only his features but also his clothing.

The Los Angeles Police Department has had a long history of standing in the forefront of organizations which introduce technological and educational advances into practical police work. A decade ago it hired a full-time psychologist as Director of Behavioral Science Services. When the department decided to bring hypnosis into criminal investigation, the Director completed a research project which provided for the training of 12 lieutenants in hypnotic techniques.

Hypnosis has also been used by LAPD to alleviate emotional problems among officers, civilian employees, and recruits who were finding the training period difficult.

Under the direction of Topeka attorney Adrian Farver, the Kansas Sheriffs Association is currently involved in two crime prevention projects in addition to its participation in the Neighborhood Watch Program of the National Sheriffs Association.

The Kansas sheriffs' group is mounting a campaign against property crime, with particular emphasis on the rural problems of cattle rustling and farm machinery theft. They are encouraging crime awareness and the marking of valuable property.

In conjunction with this campaign, the Kansas Sheriffs' Association has prepared a public service film which will be broadcast on the state's 13 cable television stations and will be shown by individual sheriffs to local civic and fraternal groups. The movie depicts the theft of a wheel disc, a piece of farm equipment costing between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Because this particular wheel disc has been properly coded, it is recoverable.

The second part of the Kansas program, which comes under the very broadest description of crime prevention, is the construction and operation of a youth ranch for neglected children, similar to those already run by sheriffs' associations in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Maryland.

The boys and girls who will eventually be housed at the youth ranch will come primarily from divorced homes, and will probably range from 6 years old through high school age. Kansas will most likely follow the example of the Alabama youth ranch, where children are referred by courts and approved by local sheriffs before they are admitted.

According to Farver, a site for the ranch should be chosen by this spring. Money for a down payment has already been raised.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Boulevard, Westwood P.O., Washington Township, NJ 07675.)

## Experts tell House panel: no viable answers to crime

Continued from Page 3

indictments of adults handed down annually.

The assemblyman pointed out that because the state's prisons are already filled to capacity, most cases are plea bargained down to reduced and suspended sentences, a practice which he said is necessary to prevent the total collapse of the system.

Striking one of the few optimistic notes of the hearing, Wolfgang said that temporary relief to the violent crime problem is imminent, noting that the proportion of the youth offender group in the total population has declined. "From now through the mid-1980's we should see a decline or stability in the amount of crimes of violence," he stated.

But the decrease will be short lived at best, according to the University of Pennsylvania professor, who predicted that children of the postwar "baby boom" will produce high fertility rates, despite the relative decline in the number of children

per couple.

As a result, Wolfgang added, the 15-to-24-year age group will rise proportionately again in the 1990's, possibly producing another increase in violent offenses.

In regard to its role in examining the effectiveness of current Federal criminological research, the subcommittee found that such research is increasing. Of all the professional literature dealing with violent offenders and offenses between 1945 and 1972, more than 50 percent has been published since 1966, one witness said.

Scheuer commented on the irony of the situation, noting that the main result of the research has been to reveal how far the nation still is from stopping crime.

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# Jay Robert Nash ON CRIME

## Mysterious shipboard disappearances

About a year ago, Betty Bronson Williams, a member of a wealthy Pennsylvania manufacturing firm, vanished from the luxury ship Monterey as the liner approached Honolulu, Hawaii. No trace of her was ever found.

That Williams fell or jumped overboard has been discounted. One thought is that she was murdered, but such speculation is almost universal with those who vanish from ships.

One of the earliest ship disappearances involved Henry L. Edward, who boarded the City of Dallas one day in 1880. Edward was seen the first night of the voyage, strolling and striking his cane against the deck. After that, however, he was never seen again.

As in the case of Williams, nothing was ever found of Edward, who, it is said, was carrying a large amount of money on his person — enough money, perhaps, to have inspired a thief to murder.

An almost identical occurrence engulfed James Regan, who boarded the liner Prinz Heinrich in January 1914. He, too, was last seen strolling on the deck of the ship and tapping his cane. In Regan's case, however, his luggage vanished with him in mid-voyage. Whether or not Regan, a

wealthy man, was murdered for his money was long debated.

Arguments also raged over the June 1931 disappearance of New York showgirl Starr Faithful. Some days after she had stowed away aboard the liner Mauretania, Starr's body was found floating off Long Island. Some people said Starr jumped to a watery death over a broken romance; others insisted she was pushed. In either case, nothing was ever proven.

There is little doubt, however, over the fate of Hisashi Fujimura, a wealthy Japanese silk exporter, who vanished from the steamship Belgenland on August 14, 1931.

Investigators found that before sailing, Fujimura withdrew \$325,410 from his bank accounts. They also discovered that three prominent New York gamblers, to whom the Japanese had paid \$200,000, were on the ship. The gamblers were not imprisoned, however, for lack of evidence — chiefly Fujimura's corpse.

Perhaps the most baffling disappearance at sea was that of Agnes Tufverson, who vanished in December 1933.

Tufverson had been wooed and won in a whirlwind romance pitched by Ivan Poderjay, a one-time captain in the Yugoslavian army. The couple apparently de-

parted for England on the Hamburg on December 20, but Poderjay arrived in London alone before going onto Vienna, Austria. His wife, he said, had run off to India or somewhere to find "the truth."

The New York police, however, cried murder, pointing out that Poderjay never sailed on the Hamburg, that the compartment assigned to him and his wife was found vacant and that the stateroom's porthole was wide open. Poderjay, it was shown, had sailed at a later date on the Olympic.

After being extradited to New York, it was proven that Poderjay had long been married to a woman in Vienna. He was quickly convicted of bigamy, but Judge George L. Donnellan was convinced the rascal had murdered Agnes.

"It is my judgement," Donnellan said,

"that this defendant should be before the court on another charge." Undoubtedly, that charge would have been murder.

Yet, Poderjay served only seven years. When he was released on February 1, 1940, Poderjay told newsmen that Agnes was still alive and he could produce her in "60 days" if he liked. He never got around to doing that.

(Released by the Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1978)



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## Growing Va. arson problem is focus of three-pronged attack

Continued from Page 1  
other factor."

Since few of Virginia's smaller jurisdictions have the fire or police manpower to afford a full-time arson investigator, the state agency's work is concentrated in rural areas. Richmond and other sizable Virginia cities have their own arson investigation personnel, whose work is not reflected in the state agency's figures.

A spokesman for the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration indicated that detecting arson in smaller communities is a problem throughout the country. He noted that more than half of the nation's two million firefighters are volunteers and that many lack the expertise for adequate arson investigation.

Citing the agency's figures which show that arson has increased by more than 300 percent since 1965, the spokesman stated that in 1975, the latest year for which statistics are available, more than 144,000 fires were set nationwide. The fires resulted in an estimated 1,000 deaths and 10,000 injuries and caused direct property losses said to be as high as \$633 million and indirect losses estimated at \$1.2 billion, the spokesman said.

With those figures in mind, the Virginia Advisory Committee on Arson is supporting the standardization of arson investigation in the state. "We believe localities should be required in any felony case to bring in state investigators, or at the very least to forward data to a central office," one committee member said. "Cooperation among local police divisions often is lacking, and the exchange of information would be facilitated by such a program."

One observer noted that there is a "Let Charlie do it" attitude on the part of state and local officials, resulting in a tendency to ignore the problem.

"Nobody wants to admit there's arson around," he said. "The fire departments don't have the time to investigate it, and the commonwealth attorneys don't want to admit it's there because it's so hard to convict. It's not politically popular. It's the old ostrich proposition — people tend to think if they ignore it, it'll go away."

Discussing the problem, three state ar-

son investigators who cover 18 northern Virginia counties said that a critical staff shortage is hampering their efforts to solve arson cases and bring arsonists to trial.

Although the Federal fire control agency is providing arson training assistance to Virginia and the state agency is providing basic in-service training to localities, the investigators agreed that a more large scale effort is needed.

One of the investigators noted that frustration "Is a fact of life" in arson work. "Some of our people may become discouraged because they aren't able to arrest as many as they'd like to," he said.

In Virginia, an arsonist who sets fire to a dwelling at night faces a prison sentence of from 20 years to life; however, if the house is unoccupied, the possible sentence drops to 5 to 20 years. Under related statutes, persons who aid, counsel or produce the burning or destruction of property face the same penalties as the person who actually lights the blaze, while arson for the purpose of insurance fraud is dealt with as a separate crime.

In presenting brief profiles of typical arsonists in Virginia, the investigators noted that the average fire-setter in their state is a middle class businessman who gets into debt and sees insurance fraud as a way of ending his financial problems.

Noting that revenge and spite are other key motives, the fire officials stated that couples who are divorcing or families quarreling over an estate sometimes turn to arson in anger, youthful vandals set fires to schools and other buildings, and even firemen commit arson so they have opportunities to prove their abilities as effective firefighters.

One of the investigators said that he encountered few professionally set fires, and he noted that while arson for hire is a factor in some of the state's urban areas, most Virginia communities have apparently been spared from the work of "professional torches."

However, another investigator implied that arson for hire may be on the rise in some of the state's cities. "You can get anything you want burned for \$200 in Richmond," he declared.

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## Inmates later found dead in apparent jail cell suicides

The chief prosecutor of West Germany has accused a defense attorney of smuggling pistols to two imprisoned terrorists who died of bullet wounds last October in what the government has stated were suicides.

Testifying before an investigating committee, Chief Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebman charged that Arndt Mueller used a secret compartment in his briefcase to bring the weapons into the maximum security Stammheim prison in the spring of 1977.

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In related testimony, Rebman told the committee that Mueller and another lawyer, Armin Newerla, also smuggled explosives to the terrorist inmates, claiming that the two attorneys hid some of the material in their underwear.

### Corporal punishment form used on UK's Isle of Man

The European Court of Human Rights is preparing to decide whether or not police on Britain's Isle of Man are entitled to administer "canings" or "birchings" to youthful offenders, according to a report in the *New York Times*.

The case was presented to the court last month by the European Human Rights Commission which charged that the practice of beating juveniles with a whip made of birch twigs constitutes an illegal form of "degrading punishment."

Although Britain outlawed canings in 1948, the punishment is still administered

## W. Germany says lawyer ran guns to imprisoned terrorists; European rights court to hear arguments on use of 'caning'

on the Isle of Man, a 220-square-mile island off the English coast that maintains its own parliament and a semi-autonomous relationship to Britain.

Ironically, the British government found itself defending "birchings" before the court, which is located in Strasbourg, France, because Britain is responsible for handling the island's foreign affairs.

The seven-judge court is scheduled to deliver its verdict in April, and if it rules against Manx birchings, the British government will have two options. It can either disregard the court's decision or overrule the Manx parliament, and the objections of the island's residents, and ban canings there.

One resident, Peggy Irving, organized a pro-birching petition drive last year, which collected the signatures of 31,000 of the island's 44,000 voters. Recently, she led more than 3,000 supporters through Douglas, the Isle of Man's capital, in the biggest

demonstration ever staged in the city.

"We don't want to become like the rest of Britain," she contended. "The country is becoming so degraded and so decadent, and the people are so demoralized. It's disgusting over there."

Another advocate of birching, Howard Simcoeks, who has been a member of the island's parliament for the past 21 years, described the practice as "the insurance premium paid to protect us from violence." He acknowledged, however, that there is no proof that the island's low violent crime rate results from the deterrent effects of caning.

The technical aspects of a birching are carefully prescribed by Manx law. The offender must be between the ages of 15 and 20, the whip must contain only four birch twigs, it can weigh no more than nine ounces, it can be no longer than 40 inches, a doctor must be in attendance, and no more than six strokes can be administered.

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## The proper use of the insanity defense

How close should a lawyer come to "manufacturing" an insanity defense to a criminal charge if no other kind is feasible?

If the client does not clearly exhibit symptoms of psychiatric blamelessness, the attorney is faced with the unpleasant task of telling the client that he has a good case only if he was mentally disabled at the time of the crucial act. This will understandably influence the client's memory. In the popular novel *Anatomy of a Murder*, a lawyer tells his client that only if he had an "irresistible impulse" can he escape a murder conviction, and after duly thinking it over, the latter recollects that this is indeed the way things happened.<sup>1</sup> Some believe that the choice should be left to the client,<sup>2</sup> but others warn that

[A] lawyer may, in substance, be suggesting perjury rather than giving legal advice when the lawyer knows that the facts are completely contrary to the defense which he outlines to his client. In *Anatomy of a Murder*, Paul Biegler won his case but lost his fee. Possibly this represents the author's own conception of a just reward for Biegler's manipulative use of the system.<sup>3</sup>

The willingness of attorneys (and the psychiatrists to whom they refer cases) to find mental illness wherever convenient is not necessarily deceitful. It is based on certain philosophical views and empirical judgments. If we accept the deterministic view of Dr. Albert Ellis that "no human being should ever be blamed for anything he does,"<sup>4</sup> we deny the voluntarism that underlines the doctrine of responsibility for one's acts. Even if it were merely a legal fiction, it would be indispensable in any society. Actually, believing that we can control our conduct makes it possible for us to do so by creating a self-fulfilling prophecy that makes the doctrine of responsibility viable.

But it is possible for a lawyer to accept the doctrine fully, yet sincerely believe that the client could not have committed the particular act unless "out of his mind," and try to exculpate him on this theory, even though most of the orthodox indicia of mental disability are absent.

Even though a prosecutor's duty is to seek justice, not merely to convict,<sup>5</sup> some prosecutors feel this gives them a mandate to use insanity in effect as a charge against the defendant, by having government psychiatrists brand him incompetent to stand trial,<sup>6</sup> or by refusing — on the ground that he is not guilty by reason of insanity — to accept a plea of guilty.<sup>7</sup> Either method will often incarcerate the defendant for a much longer time than the statutory sentence for the crime alleged.<sup>8</sup>

Of course, even defendants who will remain incarcerated longer (or even be executed) if they are found sane will sometimes nonetheless insist they rationally intended to commit their crimes

"because to admit mental illness would destroy their self-esteem and break down the remnants of their contact with reality. . . . So they would far rather go to prison or even to the gas chamber than. . . . violate the dictates of their delusional systems."<sup>9</sup>

Whether the insanity defense should be forced on such a client is a question for his own lawyer as well as the prosecutor, since being found irresponsible would seemingly be to

his advantage. The fundamental issue is whether he is sane enough to be allowed to make the decision for himself. But his very choice cast doubt on his sanity in the eyes of many, for who but a lunatic would not take the easy way out and claim insanity? The counter-argument is linked to existential theories of free choice, which would hold that he should be free to choose even a fate that most of us would do nearly anything to avoid.<sup>10</sup>

In conclusion, it must be pointed out that fabrication of an insanity defense is forbidden by Disciplinary Rules 7-102(A)(4) through (7) of the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility, and that if a client insists that a lawyer cooperate in such efforts, the latter may find it necessary to withdraw from the case pursuant to Disciplinary Rule 2-110. But, as the foregoing shows, there are no easy answers to this question.

\* \* \*

1. R. Traver, *Anatomy of a Murder* (1958).

2. Freedman, *Professional Responsibility of the Criminal Defense Lawyer: The Three Hardest Questions*, 64 Mich. L. Rev. 1469, 1481-82 (1966).

3. Noonan, *The Purposes of Advocacy and the Limits of Confidentiality*, 64 Mich. L. Rev. 1485, 1488 (1966).

4. Quoted in Time, Sept. 14, 1959, at 69.

5. Ethical Consideration 7-13, American Bar Association, Code of Professional Responsibility.

6. "For the prosecutor, establishing the defendant's insanity, instead of his guilt, may become an easy method of securing 'conviction' and 'imprisonment.' . . . To the judge, too, establishing the defendant's incapacity to stand trial may be tempting. It will save him the effort of conducting a trial that might be filled with distressing emotional and moral problems. If the defendant can be shown to be crazy, both he and the jury will be spared a taxing experience." T. Szasz, *Law Liberty, and Psychiatry* 161 (1963).

Other reasons for using this method to circumvent due process include a paucity of admissible evidence, and political pressures on the prosecutor or court because of the nature of the crime or the unpopularity of the defendant.

7. *Lynch v. Overholser*, 369 U.S. 705 (1962) arose because the District of Columbia Municipal Court refused to accept a former mental patient's plea of guilty to a minor check forgery charge. Instead it found the defendant not guilty by reason of insanity, and he was committed to a mental institution, where he remained for two years until the Court held that the District's automatic commitment statute applies only when the defendant himself has successfully used the insanity defense, not when it is forced on him by the prosecution and the court. In a very real sense, the defendant here lost because he could not prove his guilt, for a regular prison term would have been far shorter, and as a first offender he would probably have escaped jail altogether.

8. For a general discussion of this topic see T. Szasz, *Psychiatric Justice* (1965).

9. Diamond, *The Stimulation of Sanity*, 2 *Corrective Psychiatry & J. Social Therapy* 158, 164 (1956).

10. *Hartford v. United States*, 362 F.2d 63 (9th Cir. 1966) cert. denied, 385 U.S. 883 (1966) reversed on grounds of insanity a former mental patient's conviction of mailing obscene letters. On the witness stand, he had insisted he was sane, had meant no harm, and agreed to abide by the jury's verdict if it thought the act was criminal. This was at variance with the only psychiatric testimony offered; the doctor, who had testified for the defense, thought that he should not be held criminally responsible for the act. The opinion does not state whether the defendant experienced a change of heart after being convicted, or whether the appeal was taken against his will because he was too "mentally ill" to decide the question himself. See also the discussion of the Jim Cooper case in Szasz, *Supra* n.6, at 154-58.

## Sheriff's deputies boost Big Brothers



Members of the Sarasota County, Florida, Sheriff's Office presented a \$350.00 donation to representatives of the county's Big Brother/Big Sister Organization last month at the conclusion of the department's annual Christmas fund raising drive. Sheriff Jim Hardcastle noted that the voluntary program was initiated last year, when his staff decided to forego the traditional exchange of Christmas cards. They instead pooled the money that would have been spent to purchase and mail the cards, and set up a fund for worthy charitable groups. Pictured, from left to right, are Thomas Peters and Joan Cullinane from Big Brother/Big Sister, and Lieutenant Norman Coblenz, Tina Plonoff and Phyllis Brown from the sheriff's office.

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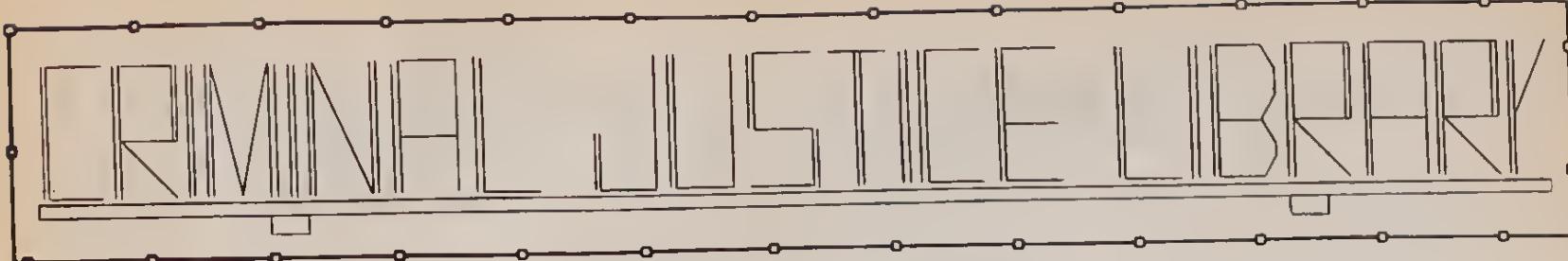
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## The medicalization of deviance and criminality: part II

The influence of the corporate health-care delivery system on the 'medical model' in the criminal justice system manifests itself in a variety of obvious and not so obvious ways. Perhaps the starker example is the current debate on psychosurgery — trying to "cure" society's misfits by a direct intrusion into the brain itself in attempt to

### BOOK NOTES

By JAMES S. VRETROS  
and HARVEY A. SCHWARTZ

cut rape from a man's head or suck from the living brain only those cells responsible for thoughts of murder. But scientists simply do not know where, within a human skull, are the brain cells controlling criminal acts. As Prof. Gerald Davidson, a behavior therapist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, suggests: "Locating centers of thought would be more than a needle-in-the-haystack search. You might as well ask which part of the brain gives an artist the inspiration to use red instead of green on his canvas."

Another fairly obvious example can be found in the studies and belief that men born with a XYY chromosome makeup are unusually aggressive or especially likely to commit violent crimes as a result of the extra "Y", or male, chromosome in their cells. A recent painstaking study of thou-

sands of men in Denmark, however, has turned up no evidence that men born with the XYY chromosome makeup are unusually aggressive or especially likely to commit violent crimes. Instead, the results of the ongoing study suggest that the tendency of XYY men to get into trouble with the law is most likely the result of lowered intelligence commonly associated with this genetic aberration. People of lower intelligence may be less adept at escaping detection and thus the elevated crime rate found in XYY groups may reflect a higher detection rate rather than simply a higher rate of commission of crimes.

Numerous other examples abound. In an unusually straightforward work, *The Myth of the Hyperactive Child*, Peter Schrag describes a phenomenon that has become pervasive. Between 500,000 and one million American schoolchildren are now getting amphetamines or amphetamine-type drugs, often at the "suggestion" of their schools, to control "hyperactivity," "minimal brain dysfunction," and scores of other equally vague "syndromes." Underlying the drugging is a widespread belief that the nation is suffering from an epidemic of "hyperkinesis" and "learning disabilities" affecting between 15 and 40 per cent of all children. The most pernicious effects of the labeling and drugging lie in creating an atmosphere in which all deviance is disease, all nonconformity is subject to "treatment" and all institutional demands and practices are justified. Even though only some children get the labels and the treatment, everyone learns the lesson: the institution and its demands are normative; to be different is to be sick. The more effective the "remedies" get, the more dangerous they will be. An entire industry has been created — drugs, tests, clinics, special schools — and millions of children are offered pseudomedical ex-

planations and remedies.

A somewhat less obvious but perhaps even more influential manifestation of the growth of the medical model as a therapeutic control instrument in the criminal justice system is the indeterminate sentence. Originally, this sort of handling was advocated only for a small proportion of law-breakers, particularly persons guilty of so-called sex crimes. However, the widespread acceptance of the idea that criminals are sick and hence need treatment has led to the present official U.S. Government policy which embraces the therapeutic approach to justice, whereby criminals should be sentenced to indefinite prison terms and released only when "cured."

The underlying principle of this approach is that the complete set of circumstances surrounding the offense and the full character of the offender are to be taken into account when deciding what the punishment, if any, shall be. Individualization of punishment has extended the principle of exemptions to persons other than children and the insane, and judicial discretion is to be exercised officially. These modifications of the "Classical School" of criminology form the essence of what has come to be called the "Neo-Classical School" — one of the strongest pillars of our contemporary system for administering criminal justice.

But this approach, humane in purpose and based on the best of intentions, has dramatically failed. Different judges hand out vastly different sentences to similar defendants convicted of similar crimes. Numerous studies suggest that race, family ties and economic status, as well as the personal whims of the judges, often play a significant part in the sentencing decision. The drive to make punishment (coerced rehabilitation) fit the individual stems directly from the medical model and is presently

being challenged in the proposed Federal Criminal Code Reform Act of 1977. Spearheaded by Senator Edward Kennedy, it is an attempt to make punishment for federal crimes both uniform and certain, in hopes of adding fairness to a haphazard system.

But perhaps the most obscure connection between the medical model and health ideology to the criminal justice field involves the nature of the health-care delivery system in the United States and the impact of its social organization on the total milieu. There are three major components to the existing American health-care system: medical empires, the financing-planning complex and the health-care profiteers. Medical empires are the primary units and are usually privately controlled medical complexes but they also reach out in a network of affiliations to smaller private hospitals, city hospitals, state mental hospitals, neighborhood health centers and programs in such areas as alcoholism, rehabilitation and corrections.

The expansionist nature of these health policies reinforces an industrial organization that generates and perpetuates an ever-increasing crime rate and high recidivism rates in our correctional system. Most of the remedies now proposed by criminologists, penologists, social engineers and economists include a further increase of 'medical' controls that support the increasing institutionalization of values. "Social capital expenses" are those expenditures such as police and welfare that are necessitated by the attempt to maintain social harmony and legitimization of the state's right to punish or rehabilitate an ever-increasing segment of its population.

The fact that criminal justice and correction officials continually deal more with 'cases' than with persons enables these officials to sort out costs in terms of inmate

*Continued on Page 15*

### New source book offers guide to CJ teaching

A new source book designed to provide a comprehensive guide to the teaching of criminal justice courses will be available next month to college instructors, graduate students, and police corrections training personnel.

Written by John R. Mulligan, Tommy T. Sullivan and Carol A. Richter of the University of Alabama's criminal justice faculty, the 178-page volume contains a variety of teaching formats and course syllabuses covering a broad range of criminal justice topics.

Course syllabuses provided in the book include police administration, the administration of justice, correctional administration, criminological theory/behavior, criminal justice issues, criminal law, juvenile delinquency, and police/community relations.

A 33-page bibliography is also included to suggest reference material for both relatively inexperienced and veteran criminal justice instructors. The section covers such topics as criminological research and methodology, criminology theories, court and criminal procedure, and police administration/organization.

Copies of the book, entitled *Source Book on the Teaching of Criminal Justice*, can be reserved through the publisher, Behavioral Research and Evaluation Systems, P.O. Box 76103, Mountain Brook, AL 35223. Hardbound editions cost \$11.95 each, and softbound copies are priced at \$10.75 each, postpaid.

**Commissioner: A View from the Top of American Law Enforcement.** By Patrick V. Murphy and Thomas Plate. Simon and Schuster: New York. 1977. 280 pp. Indexed, Illus.

The likelihood of one's assuming the top spot in a major American law enforcement agency is not particularly strong. Thus, when one views the career of Patrick V. Murphy, who has headed four police departments, the office of Law Enforcement Assistance — LEAA's predecessor — and now the Police Foundation, it is not without some questions as to his inner feelings about being "a legend in his own time." There can be little question in anyone's mind that Murphy is an individual who has had an impact on law enforcement and society, and many of his ideas and programs continue to be hotly debated in police circles.

Until now, however, one knew very little about the private views and thoughts behind the decisions which earned Murphy his reputation as an innovative, imaginative

leader on the one hand, and as a maverick on the other. His own chronicle of the years from rookie patrolman in New York to head of Syracuse, Detroit, Washington, D.C. and New York Police Departments is a highly readable, important, and forthright account of one man's odyssey in law enforcement.

Patrick V. Murphy is one of the most controversial individuals in the history of policing, and this book will add to the controversy, for he does not hesitate to name names, admit mistakes, and discuss strategies. More importantly, however, he explains the mechanics, intrigue and political implications of many of his decisions. His book is a surprisingly candid account of the pressures, pitfalls, compromises and challenges of being a police chief executive.

Most of *Commissioner* is devoted to Murphy's tenure as the Police Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, but his reflections on the national scene are not to be overlooked. His concept of the activist police administrator

may shock many traditionalists, but most will probably agree with Murphy's assessment of the potential hazards and actual influence of external politics. He does not hesitate to express an opinion, analyze a situation, or discuss individuals. Murphy is kinder to several of his critics who beat him to print than they were to him, but is also extremely hard on others. What makes this book such interesting reading is its complete candidness. Although the reader may not agree with many of Murphy's thoughts about the future needs of policing, his views are food for thought.

Although generally serious, the book is not without its humor. Murphy's account of his first night in a Syracuse hotel after being appointed police chief is a classic, and New York Mayor John Lindsay's appeal to save horses during a budget cut is reminiscent of the Big Apple's unusual politics during the days of the "whiz kids."

Unlike many police administrators, Murphy has been responsible for bringing

*Continued on Page 15*

# Integrity and discretion in England

## An interview with Cheshire Chief Constable William Kelsall

Chief Constable William Kelsall was appointed to direct Great Britain's Cheshire force in 1974. He began his law enforcement career in 1934 with the Manchester City Police, where he reached the rank of chief superintendent. A former director of the Professional Studies Department at Bramshill, Kelsall has received the Order of the British Empire and the Queen's Police Medal.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Dorothy Bracey.

**LEN:** You have mentioned on occasion that you think the level of police integrity in Britain is higher now than at any time in the past. Could you explain the basis for that?

**KELSALL:** It's based in part on my own knowledge of what was happening in previous days. I think there was more corruption then, perhaps not at the levels which have been revealed recently — the pornography situation in the Metropolitan Police is one example — but I think there was a broader amount of corruption, corruption of a style which was in danger of being acceptable. For instance, we had the Street Betting Act in those days under which street betting was prohibited. There was a general feeling pervading the public that there was a certain unfairness to this, because it meant that people who worked couldn't bet, but people who had enough time and money to go to the racecourse could. So there was a public feeling against the Street Betting Act. I don't want to exaggerate that, but what it meant was that the offense of street betting was not taken very seriously by the courts. Enforcement of the Act fell into abeyance, although some token arrests were made. Now the whole atmosphere of this inclined bookmakers to give policemen a little money, perhaps to arrest stooges instead of the right man.

So there was that type of corruption. And if one could put this into other spheres which existed at that time, you get a picture of the type of pervasive corruption which existed then, as opposed to the isolated dealings in large amounts of money which we occasionally find now.

**LEN:** So it was something that the public as well as the police were in danger of accepting.

**KELSALL:** I think it really was accepted. You see, there was a broad range of people who engaged in that type of betting. It existed in factories and workshops generally, using runners at the end of the street, and everyone knew what was going on. Prostitution also, of course, was more



Chief Constable William Kelsall

**LEN:** How about the area of recruitment? Are you getting a different kind of person now coming into the police forces? Would that have any bearing on the higher level of police integrity?

**KELSALL:** I think there has been a change in the recruits, but I don't know that this is anything other than a reflection of the change in the general community. I think the general community has changed, and we are getting a recruit class that reflects this. I think there has been an improvement in terms of education. The best we are getting now are as good as any we've ever gotten and we are getting more of the best than we used to, although I still think there is the possibility of getting even more of them.

**LEN:** A number of British police forces are currently below their authorized strength. Does this affect the services the police are able to provide?

**KELSALL:** The general picture of recruitment is this, really. Authorized strengths of police forces have increased gradually over the years since the last war and

**"I'm for a lot of discretion and not for making too many records. I don't like to put the mark of Cain on a man, particularly when a man is still in his young years."**

on the streets than it is now.

**LEN:** Have changes in the laws concerning these activities helped to cut down on police corruption?

**KELSALL:** Yes, I think the changing of the law helped, but I think more important than anything else is the fact that the general standing of the police in the community has improved. And with that improvement in community standing, the general respect of policemen for themselves has improved.

There is another aspect, too. If you get the public to speak well of the police, you get a better relationship between police and public. It's mutual respect then.

I think in all this — whether it's coincidental or whether there might be a cause — in the days that I am talking about the integrity of the police was not as high as it is now. There was a remoteness between the police and the public, as if the police were a distant enforcing agency — much more of a "we" and "them" attitude. Over the years this has been reduced considerably. I'm not saying we've eliminated it but there is now a greater closeness between community and police because of police involvement in the community. And to a somewhat lesser extent, it is also due to the involvement of the community with the police, in such areas as crime prevention. We have, for example, volunteer groups dealing with first-time delinquents. The public are now involving themselves in special roles with the police. This means that both police and public gain a greater knowledge of each other.

most forces now are at an authorized strength considerably larger than they had 20 years ago. I think that they would all claim that there is reason for further increase. But there comes a stage when any further increase makes the cost of the police so intolerable to the taxpayers that they just can't bear it. Keep in mind that the social services, the health services, and the fire service and all the others can make the same plea, that demands made of them are becoming greater. Finally, you reach a stage where it is just not possible economically to provide a force which will give the complete service you would like to give.

Now we are in the situation where, even if we were permitted a reasonably larger number of officers, we could not give as complete a service as we would want to give. So based on economics and on the willingness of people to join the police — for even if you are permitted to recruit you don't necessarily get the men — but for those two reasons you cannot keep increasing the size of every police force. You've got to start looking the other way now, to do a better job of developing existing resources. And this is a direction in which I think, more and more people are looking now.

One question to ask is how many of the general public who are interested in helping the police — and there is a tremendous number who are — will come in and do particular jobs. Apart from the fact that it keeps the costs down, the police force will be the better for it if the peo-

ple are involved in the police department they will better see the value of it.

**LEN:** From some of your previous statements one gets the impression that you are in favor of a rather large amount of individual discretion for chiefs of police. Do you see this as also being true further down in the force? Should divisional commanders, for example, also be allowed to exercise large amounts of discretion?

**KELSALL:** Certainly, because the basis of the police organization is discretion right down to the bottom. The constable on the street has really got a tremendous amount of discretion. But as to questions of supervision, for that is what my previous statements actually referred to, I agree with the idea of tremendous amounts of discretion being exercised by even the lowest supervisory ranks. And very often the low-level supervisor can be the most effective, because he is the nearest to the men. He knows them the best and he knows what kind of treatment is most effective for a particular policeman — a man who has committed some violation of the disciplinary rules, for example — how best to deal with him. He's the one on the job. I'm all for that man dealing with the situation and not leaving any record of it.

I was just thinking of the old story I heard many years ago, when I was a boy, of the father who had a son. The boy went awry and the father chided him about his misdeeds and told the son, "I'm going to knock a nail in the wall each time you misbehave." In the end he had so many nails in the wall that the son finally thought that it was time to reform. The son told his father that he saw the point, that he would stop. The father answered, "All right, if you behave for as long as it took you to accumulate those nails, I'll take every nail out." The boy did behave and the father took all the nails out. The boy looked at the wall and said, "But Father, you still see all the nail holes." The father answered, "Oh yes, I can remove the nails but I can't remove the holes." That's why I'm for a lot of discretion and I'm not for making too many records. I don't like to put the mark of Cain on a man, particularly when a man is still in his young years. I hate this feeling that men might have an idea that somewhere, in somebody's drawer, is a book with their name on the black side.

**LEN:** But we seem to be going further and further in that direction, aren't we, with ever-increasing demands for records to be made and kept?

**KELSALL:** I think it's possible to get away from it. In my force — and that is the only place I have any influence — we try to get away from it. I think men have a right to feel that they can live down some of the things they've done. It depends upon the nature of the transgression, of course; there are certain things you can't forget. But small indiscretions, these can simply be part of a man's growing up.

**LEN:** How do you feel on the question of larger police forces? One hears of the possibility of regional and even, eventually, a national police force.

**KELSALL:** I don't like large forces. London's Metropolitan Police, with just over 21,000 men, is hopelessly too big. There is no possibility of anybody being in a position to "feel" the force. Manchester is probably a little too big; there are many people to whom the chief must be a very remote character. If the influence of the Chief is to percolate through the force — and I think it must be — why it is so important that it should be a good influence — the force must know him. And they must know him not as somebody remote but as somebody who comes and talks to them. There should be a frequency of meetings, either casual meetings or meetings in the form of conferences and things like that. There should be frequent sight of the Chief so that they can get a feel of the Chief, what he is saying and what his attitude is.

**LEN:** So it is in this informal matter — by example and by presence — that the chief is best able to exert leadership?

**KELSALL:** First of all he must be a good character himself. I'm not asking for a paragon of virtue but he has got to be dependable, and he's got to be consistent in his attitudes. He's got to be wise and he's got to be able. His integrity has to be beyond question. All right, those qualities have to be blazoned forth, so that they are apparent

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# "To operate a force efficiently, in the way in which I think it should be, it is material that men should know their Chief rather intimately, not just as a remote body. Thus, about 2,000, certainly never above 3,000 is the proper size."

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throughout the force. If he has this type of character, he's got to show it. There's no use in his simply saying that he has these virtues. He has got to make it manifest to everyone that this is the type of man he is. And if he is an effective leader, his character will permeate the force. If he doesn't display these qualities, then his men will feel that his leadership is a matter of "Do as I say not as I do."

**LEN:** Over the past decades, large numbers of local police departments have been amalgamated into a smaller number of larger departments. Do you feel that perhaps past amalgamations have gone a bit too far.

**KELSALL:** The last amalgamation was certainly wrong in character. They were amalgamations made for the wrong reasons. First of all local government boundaries were changed for local government purposes. Having done that, they fitted the police to those boundaries, without any consideration of what were the right areas for police. And this is how we got these foolishly large boundaries, generally. I can speak from my personal experience. One area which they took from us was directly associated with Cheshire and they took it away. There had been proof given beyond any question that in police matters this area should be with the remainder of Cheshire, but they took it away because it happened to be within the new boundaries of another local government body. Things like this have happened in various places, where the police boundaries were fixed for the wrong reasons.

Now if it were a question merely of accountability, all right, there are advantages to having a force accountable to one local government body instead of to one and a few little bits of others, but as long as there is fair representation from the people into the body which controls the police, I don't think it needs to conform to the boundaries of one local government body. That was the error made, I think, in the 1974 amalgamations. Now in 1967 amalgamations errors were made because of peculiarities in the Police Act of the time. It said that amalgamations could be made of whole forces only; you couldn't amalgamate a part of one force with another force. So you got some silly arrangements there. There was a part of Manchester just outside of Trafford Park, where the Manchester United Football Team plays, which is directly influenced by Manchester. All the people there work in Manchester and all its business is directed to Manchester, but because that part - Trafford - was only a part of the county of Lancashire, you couldn't take it into Manchester. So that was a fault there.

There has never been amalgamation or a change of police boundaries which has not been affected by other issues which made it difficult to do the right thing. To operate a force efficiently, in the way in which I think it should be, it is material that men should know their Chief rather intimately, not just as a remote body. Thus, about 2,000, certainly never above 3,000, is the proper size. I think at that level it's possible for a Chief to distribute himself, if that's the right term, round his force, to influence the force in various matters. We've talked of discipline in its widest sense, but he can bring a lot of other influences to bear also. There's the community; there are various people in the community with whom the Chief Constable should be concerned, spreading the influence of the police to them. And you've got to work within a reasonable geographical area.

I can know every chief executive in Cheshire, I know most of the managing directors of the large firms. I can go and have lunch with them and talk about their problems and they can talk to me about them since we know each other, even any dialogue over the telephone is a dialogue among persons who know each other, not just between businessman and policeman.

**LEN:** At your level then, this interchange between police and community is an important thing?

**KELSALL:** I think it is extremely important at that level. In the same way that I would hope that a good Chief Constable's influence goes right through his force, similarly I would hope that the same is true in other institutions. If I go, for example, to the Crewe College of Education and see the principal there, I would hope that her influence on her students would be strong, so that if her relationship with the police is good, the influence of the police permeates through the entire school. For example, the staff know that they can speak freely to the police because this

is the standard that has been set at the top. Apply that to every organization. In local government, if you go and speak to the chief executive or the treasurer, then the staff know that they can communicate freely with the police because it is done at the top echelon. It's a slow job and it doesn't occur overnight. But it's worth working at.

**LEN:** One of the implications of that seems to be that, in order to be effective, a Chief Constable must remain in office for a long period of time. The Chief who is appointed to a force and then moves on to another one after a few years does not seem to be a British phenomenon.

**KELSALL:** I certainly wouldn't approve of such a thing. I'm an advocate really of a system in which, of the top three ranks - Chief Constable, Deputy Chief Constable and Assistant Chief Constable - two ranks should be served in the same force. As an ACC a man builds up a tremendous amount of knowledge and experience which he can then develop as a Chief. And he needs quite a considerable time in an area before he exercises any real influence. So you've got the best of two worlds, really. You've got a certain amount of cross-fertilization, because men come in at those levels having served in other forces and you also have the benefit of having built up an awful lot of background knowledge. And then you've got the opportunity to develop it.

**LEN:** How about the present system of training and promotions? Do you think it satisfactory?

**KELSALL:** I think we could improve on our method of qualifying for promotion. It's actually a bigger question than that of promotion alone, because you have to go back to the initial training for Constables, which I think is

problem and I am not so sure that we have completely removed that. Things like not letting them go out nights and finding the more select beats for them still exist, but I think that's likely to disappear. Much of it has already done so.

**LEN:** How do you see the role of specialist squads? Is specialization necessary to the modern police force?

**KELSALL:** There is a place for specialists but you have to be very careful with the fields in which you create specialists. Take, for example, community work. I have set my face against community relations departments a long time ago on the grounds that if you have a specialist department for anything, the remainder of the people tend to say, "That is their job, not mine." So for those tasks in which you want to involve all your members of the force it is dangerous to create a specialist department that is so significant that people can say "That is their job." That also goes for crime prevention. I think every policeman is a crime prevention officer in all senses of the word.

We do have consultants or advisors. Community relations and race relations don't call for specialist officers to do the job, they call for advisors or consultants, but not too many of those either. Everybody must feel that he has a part to play.

Training is another example. There are areas where sergeants and inspectors have a part to play in the training of constables. There shouldn't be too many training officers, so that section sergeants and section inspectors can say, "It's the training officer's job." But here are roles for specialists. In respect to drugs, for example, you've got to

## "The public doesn't discriminate between a probationary and Senior Constable when in trouble; a difficult incident doesn't happen only [before] Senior Constables."

inadequate. We push a Constable on to the streets with just a little more than 10 weeks of local training. I think we ought to train our police officers adequately so that when they come out of training school they have a real knowledge of the law as required by the police officer. A member of the public doesn't discriminate between a probationary Constable and a Senior Constable when he's in trouble; a difficult incident doesn't happen only in front of Senior Constables. Now if we had a situation in which we give adequate academic and professional training to a young man before he embarks on his police service then we ought to be in a situation in which we examine a man's knowledge of the laws and procedures to whether he has a sufficient academic knowledge to equip him for service in the police. Having done that, I don't see that there is any need to examine him again as we do to become a Sergeant.

**LEN:** How has the Sex Discrimination Act, integrating women totally into all aspects of police work, affected your force?

**KELSALL:** Previously police women had been kept in a specialized, narrow field. And of course, that narrower field had been kept for women. The promotions within that field is no longer confined to women, even though many women still find themselves in it. So men are also eligible for the ranks within that field. Now over the years, with the high turnover of women - natural turnover through marriage and child-bearing - the number of women eligible for promotion has always been small, smaller than among the men. As a result the number of women who were promoted at very early ages was always greater than the number of men, and sometimes you were waiting for women to become eligible. Now that's gone. So at the levels of sergeant and to a lesser extent, inspector, the promotional opportunities for women are to some extent less as a result of the Sex Discrimination Act. And at the moment they haven't got the compensation at the higher ranks. Some have proven themselves able to take the high ranks. As time goes on, I think they will be able to take more.

**LEN:** How about the ability of women to do a Constable's job? Do men object to working with women?

**KELSALL:** Not the slightest. There was a little bit, not objecting so much as being overprotective. That was a

build up a department that can operate efficiently, not just in an advisory capacity but as an operative, practical unit. There is room for specialized groups, but it's got to be watched very, very carefully, so that you don't overdo it and have too many little pockets of men with everybody else feeling outside them.

**LEN:** As opposed to the American police, British police are responsible to the law, not to the political process. How does this actually work at the policy-making level?

**KELSALL:** It is absolute. There is no question of any political encroachments whatsoever. As you know, even the Home Secretary has no power to direct me outside the law. Certainly at the local government level, nobody has any power to direct me. They can bring me to account afterwards for things which I have done but even then they can't do anything unless I've done things negligently or illegally. If the force is falling short of a level of efficiency that everybody regards as acceptable then I can be called to account for that, and it may be that under those circumstances I can be called upon to relinquish my post. But even there I've got a power of appeal.

The great danger at the moment, I think, is that political power will have greater influence. I'm not so much afraid of it at a local level but I am afraid of it at national level. There are directions in which the independence of the chief officers is being challenged. Administrative directions which you are expected to follow, and which, if you don't follow, you act at your own peril - have an authority which is much short of the law but the Home Office, through some back door method, can put you in a situation where you have to follow them. Take, for example, the question of appointment to the chief officer rank; this new system which has been promulgated has no legal backing. The central government says that a man cannot go from Assistant Chief Constable to Deputy Chief Constable to Chief in one force. Now, there is a law which says you cannot be promoted to Chief Constable if you've never been out of your own force. But, it is not right that these other rules should be made as administrative directives which can't be challenged at all, because the Home Office falls back on its right to approve a body who has been nominated by the local people to top ranks. But that was intended to give the home offi-

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# ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES OFFICIAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

March 8-10. Grand Hotel, New Orleans

Wednesday March 8

8:00 AM-6:00 PM

Registration

9:00-10:00 AM

Welcoming Address

Topic: Crime and the Quality of Life

Wednesday March 8 10:15-Noon

10:15-Noon

Plenary Session: Long Range Academic Planning for Criminal Justice Education

Implications of the Future

Some Issues for the Future

12:30-2:00 PM

Forum: Perspectives on the Contribution of Radical Criminology

Current Trends in Criminological Thought: A Radical Interpretation

Radical Criminology and Criminal Justice: Points of Divergence

WORKSHOP A1

Faculty Preparation and Allocation

2:15-4:00 PM PANEL 1

Sentencing Reform

Researchable Issues in Sentencing Reforms

The Effects of Victim Characteristics on the Sentencing Decision

Distribution of Power in Sentencing

Sentencing Guidelines

Wednesday March 8 2:15-4:00 PM

PANEL 2

Criminal Justice Professionalism: Functional and Political Perspectives

Police Professionalism: A Mystification of Political Issues

Integrated Professionalism: A Model for Controlling Police Practices

Professional Identity in a Juvenile Court

PANEL 3

Victimology

Victimization in Correctional Institutions: An Interdisciplinary Analysis

Defensive Reactions of Crime Victims in Milwaukee

The Criminal's Victim: A Theoretical Note on the Social Psychology of Victim Selection

PANEL 4

Ethics in Criminal Justice

Psychiatry and Crime: The Contribution of Thomas Szasz

The Problem of Informed Consent, Anonymity, and Nonrespondents—Ethical Issues

Ethics, Responsibility and Computer-Assisted Decisionmaking in Criminal Justice

Wednesday March 8 2:15-4:00 PM

WORKSHOP A2

Criminal Justice Curriculum Planning

4:15-6:00 PM PANEL 5

Corrections

Beyond the Separation of Powers: Corrections at the Crossroads

An Application of the Interorganizational Perspective to Community Based Corrections in an Urban Area

Predicting the Impact of Correctional Service Deliveries on Post-Correctional Criminal Behaviors

PANEL 6

Critical Issues in Police Administration

Police Regulations Enforcement: An Emerging Organizational Climate Problem

Police Disciplinary Practices: Positive Versus Negative Sanctions

Occupational Implications of Collective Bargaining: Reflections on the Police

Focusing Narcotics Violations: Dilemmas in Undercover Law Enforcement

Wednesday March 8 4:15-6:00 PM

PANEL 7

Women, Crime, and Criminal Justice

Looking Down a Dark Alley: Contradictions and Consistencies in Rape Research

Changing the Feminist Approach to Rape Legislation: A Proposal

Alternative Data Sources in the Study of Rape

PANEL 8

Criminal Justice and Organizational Development

Outside Influences on Changes in the Criminal Justice System: A Model of Criminal Justice and Organizational Development: A Practical Perspective

Organizational Development Issues in the Implementation of Law Enforcement Projects

O.D.ing on O.D.

WORKSHOP A3

Models of Criminal Justice Programming

Wednesday March 8 6:15-8:00 PM

6:15-8:00 PM PANEL 9

Teaching Criminal Justice: Undergraduate Course and Curriculum Models

The Undergraduate Course in 'Violence and Terrorism' and its Contribution to Understanding Dangerousness and Criminal Justice

Curriculum Development: A Systems Approach

Task Based Paradigms to Evaluate Work Experience for Para-Legal Undergraduate Academic Credit

PANEL 10

Volunteers in Criminal Justice: How Effective?

Volunteers: An Effective Alternative

A Viable Key to Change: Volunteers in Corrections

Social Psychological Profile of Volunteer Probation Officers: A Preliminary Report

PANEL 11

Crime and the Elderly

Crime and the Elderly: General Research Issues

Violent Crime Perpetrated Against the Elderly

Robbery, Age and Reaction to Victimization

Victimization and the Fear of Crime Among the Elderly Living in High-Crime Urban Neighborhoods

Wednesday March 8 6:15-8:00 PM

PANEL 12

History of Criminal Justice: Theoretical Perspectives

Crime and Class: The New Social History and the New History of Crime

'Popular Justice': A Framework for the History of American Criminal Justice

A Judicial View of the Police: A Legal-Historical Analysis

PANEL 13

Prison Reform: State of the Art

Prison Reform: To Minimize the Damage

The S.I.M. Experiment: A Report from 'Stone City' on the Possibility and Desirability of Rehabilitation

Inmate Participation in Correctional Institutional Governance: An Analysis of Inmate Grievance Mechanisms

Organizational Approaches to Release Planning: A Strategy for Prison Reform

Wednesday March 8 6:15-8:00 PM

WORKSHOP B

Organization Development in Action

Organization Development in a County Sheriff's Department

Organizational Change in a State Planning Agency

The Role of the Internal Change Agent

Organization Development in a University Police Department

Circumstances Under Which Organization Development Should and Should Not Be Applied

Essentials for Successful Change Efforts in Criminal Justice Agencies

Thursday March 9

8:30-10:15 AM PANEL 1

Critical Issues in Adult Corrections

The Courts and Prisoner Unions: Conflict and Resolution

A Phenomenological Analysis of the Social Environment in a Coed Prison

Legal Services and Materials in United States Correctional Institutions: The Current Perspectives of Line Personnel, Administrators, and Offenders

PANEL 2

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Measuring the Economic Costs of Crime: First Principles

Law Enforcement and Energy Policy

Equitable Crime Insurance Rates for Business: Fact or Fiction

Thursday March 9 8:30-10:15 AM

PANEL 3

Criminal Justice Education: Continuing the Dialogue

Forensics Science: A Fringe Area in Criminal Justice Education

The Relevance of Old Concepts to the Contemporary Administration of Criminal Justice

Using an N of 1: Some Functions of Fiction and Film in Criminal Justice Education

No Fault Jurisprudence: Negligence in Teaching Law

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# 1978 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Meeting, New Orleans

## 1978 ACJS Meeting Program

**PANEL 4**

Crime and Social Change  
 Criminal Acts and Community Structure: A Routine Activity Approach  
 Organized Crime: Reaction to Progressivism, Response to Industrialism

**PANEL 5**  
 Police History: Case Studies  
 The Victorian Policeman's Lot: Conditions of Work and Life of the London Police, 1829-1856  
 Education and Career Patterns and Perceptions Among the St. Louis Police, 1947-1970  
 The Evolution of the Portland Police  
 A Historical Analysis of American Law Enforcement

Thursday March 9 10:30-12:15 PM

**PANEL 6**

Comparative Criminal Justice  
 A Social Justice Model for a World Criminology  
 Lay Participation in the Criminal Process: A Comparative Perspective  
 The Relation of Armed Robbery to Development: The Case of African Cities

**PANEL 7**

Mental Health and Criminal Justice  
 Mental Health and Jails  
 The Mentally Disordered Violent Juvenile: Is He Really Mentally Ill?  
 Inter-System Coordination in Corrections and Mental Health  
 Community Mental Health Programs as Aids to Crime Prevention

**PANEL 8**

Motivation, Careers, and Burnout in Criminal Justice Organizations  
 Career Mobility in Criminal Justice  
 Motivation and the Manager in Criminal Justice  
 Job Satisfaction and Burnout: A Double Edge Threat to the Effectiveness of Human Service Organizations

Thursday March 9 10:30-12:15 PM

**PANEL 9**

Evaluating Crime Reduction Programs: Issues and Findings I  
 Evaluation of the Illinois Urban High Crime Reduction Program: First Year Findings  
 Evaluating Drug Related Crime Reduction Programs: An Assessment  
 Implications of Evaluation Research for the Federal Role in Criminal Justice Program and Funding

**12:45-2:30 PM PANEL 10**

County Law Enforcement and Corrections  
 Findings From Phase II of the National Jail Resources Study  
 Jail Misdemeanants' Perception of Significant Others: Implications for the Rehabilitation Process  
 Southern Sheriffs: Multi-Faceted Law Enforcement Agents

**PANEL 11**

Corruption and Criminal Justice  
 Scandal and Organizational Reform: Corruption and Control in Four Police Departments  
 Delphi Analysis of Police Corruption  
 Crime Control Models, Policy Initiatives, and Organized Crime

Thursday March 9 12:45-2:30 PM

**PANEL 12**

Evaluating Crime Reduction Programs: Issues and Findings II  
 The Effects of Legal Coercion in the Treatment of Alcohol-Related Criminal Offenders  
 The War on Crime Reconsidered: An Examination of Evaluation Policy and Some Reflections on Future Strategies  
 Pretrial Diversion: An Attractive Alternative

**WORKSHOP C**

Accreditation and Standards

**WORKSHOP D**

Comparative World Criminology/Criminal Justice Workshop

**2:45-4:30 PM PANEL 13**

Aspects of the Police Culture: Personality and Political Attitudes  
 Relative Effects of the Correlates of Police Dogmatism: A Stepwise Regression  
 Comparing Levels of Police Cynicism in City and County Law Enforcement Agencies

Thursday March 9 2:45-4:30 PM

**PANEL 14**

Corrections and Violence  
 Violence: The Role of the Criminal Justice System in Initiating and Sustaining Conflict

Youth in Crises: Patterns of Self-Destructive Conduct Among Adolescent Prisoners

Violence and Sexual Aggression Among Male Prisoners  
 Assaults in Prison: A Study of the Relationship Between Living Space and Assaultive Behavior

**PANEL 15**

Race, Crime, and Justice  
 Race and Crime Revisited  
 The Effect of Race on Sentencing Patterns of Offenders  
 Women, Race and Crime  
 Indians Before the Law: An Assessment of Contravening Cultural-Legal Ideologies

**PANEL 16**

Law, Lawyers, and Criminal Justice Policy  
 Role of Lawyers in Criminal Justice  
 Non-Unanimous Criminal Jury Verdicts: A Historical Overview  
 The Supreme Court and Obscenity Policy: Individual Liberty and Public Responsibility

Thursday March 9 2:45-4:30 PM

**WORKSHOP E**

National Crime Panel Victimization Surveys: Data for Crime Analysis and Policy-Making

**4:45-6:30 PM PANEL 17**

Criminal Justice Program Evaluation: Issues and Models  
 The Academic Program Evaluator and State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies: A Study in Conflicting Roles, Goals and Expectations  
 An Examination of Recidivism Trends in Relation to Organizational Rather Than Program Differences  
 Evaluating the Prosecutor from a Policy Perspective  
 Qualitative and Quantitative Program Evaluation: A Multiple Perspective Approach

**PANEL 18**

Blacks in Criminal Justice  
 An Overview: A Historical Analysis of Blacks in Criminal Justice  
 Minority Influence on Police Formation in Criminal Justice  
 Re-Thinking Crime in the Black Community: A Sociological Explanation  
 Mental Health and Black Offenders  
 Blacks and Criminal Justice Education

Thursday March 9 4:45-6:30 PM

**PANEL 19**

Juvenile Delinquency: Attitudes and School Environment  
 School Rejection and Delinquency  
 Student Attitudes and School Vandalism  
 Spatial/Aesthetic Awareness and School Crime  
 The Interpersonal Maturity of Delinquents and Nondelinquents

**WORKSHOP F**

National Advisory Committee on Higher Education for Police Officers

**6:45-8:00 PM****REGIONAL MEETINGS**

Friday March 10

**8:30-10:00 AM PANEL 1**

Criminal Justice Management; Levels of Analysis  
 Systems Analysis in the Criminal Justice System: Planning and Modelling Applications

Systems Analysis as a Method for Improving Juvenile Justice Operations

Job Analysis and Effective Personnel Management in the Criminal Justice System

**PANEL 2**

Diversion: Increasing or Limiting State Control?  
 Pretrial Diversion: A Promising Alternative?  
 Bail, Recognizance Programs, and Jail: An Analysis of Discrimination and Control  
 The Relationship Between Detention Before Trial and Later Judicial Outcomes: Is It 'Causal' or 'Spurious'?

Friday March 10 8:30-10:00 PM

**PANEL 3**

Criminology, Criminologists, and Penal Reform: Historical Perspectives

The Genesis of Modern Corrections: Alexander Maconochie and the Revolt Against the Penitentiary

The Gladstone Committee Report of 1894-1895 and its Influence on the Development of the Modern English Prison System

Anthropology and the Positive School of Criminology

The Origins of Criminology in France: Penal Reform and Scientific Criminology in the Age of Revolution, 1795-1840

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## 1978 Annual Conference Program March 8-10, Grand Hotel, New Orleans

**PANEL 4****Criminal Justice Personnel Selection and Training****Jail Management: Personnel Selection****Law Enforcement in the Court: Role Identity and Interpersonal Relations Training of Deputy Sheriffs****The Response Program at the Niantic Women's Prison****10:15-11:45 AM****GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING****12:00-1:30 PM****AWARDS LUNCHEON****Topic: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Criminal Justice****Friday March 10 2:00-3:30 PM****2:00-3:30 PM PANEL S****Criminal Justice Management Models****Participatory Management: Restructuring the Prison Environment****M.B.O.: An Effective and Systematic Approach to Police Administration****Decision-Making in a State Prison****Organizational Climate and the Winds of Change****PANEL 6****Civil Liberties and Criminal Justice****Civil Liberties and Criminal Justice: Critical Issues****The Fourth Amendment Emasculated****The New Criminal Procedure Revolution****The Miranda Rule Revisited: An Examination of Subsequent Supreme Court Interpretations****Friday March 10 2:00-3:30 PM****PANEL 7****Issues in the Application of Criminological Theories in Criminal Justice****Translating Criminological Theory into Action Programs: Theoretical and Political Considerations****Criminological Theories: Their Practical Value to Criminal Justice****Administration of Criminal Justice Research: Issues and Applications****Issues in the Application of Criminological Theory**

**ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES  
1978 ANNUAL MEETING REGISTRATION FORM  
New Orleans, Louisiana, March 8-10**

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**Fees:****Advance Registration: \$25, received by February 27, 1978****Late Registration: \$35, received after February 27, 1978****Spouse: Registration: \$15 paid with member registration****Student Members: Registration: \$8****Accommodations:**

Special room rates are available for conference participants (Single - \$28, Double - \$36). If you wish to stay at the meeting's headquarters, complete the form below and mail it by February 22 to: Grand Hotel, 1500 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70140.

Arrival Date \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date \_\_\_\_\_

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Type of Accommodation Desired \_\_\_\_\_

## Justice Dept. budget proposes \$4.6M LEAA appropriation cut

Continued from Page 1

areas of increasing Federal concern that cannot be adequately handled by states and localities.

To facilitate the change in focus, the budget calls for a reduction in investigative programs involving such bureau functions as military deserter location, domestic security and bank robbery probes.

No significant policy changes are in store for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), but the agency is slated for a \$4,458,000 funding increase which will be used mainly to absorb increased program costs.

The proposed \$192,953,000 DEA budget features a number of slight increases that would provide the agency with the capability of destroying seized drugs, while augmenting the El Paso Intelligence Center and related programs. Some money is also earmarked to upgrade DEA's drug laboratory analysis and further develop the agency's data networks, the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Information System (NADDIS) and Path-Finder.

LEAA's role in criminal justice statistics would also be enhanced under the Justice Department's budget which proposes a \$5 million increase in the agency's funding of data systems and statistical assistance. LEAA officials denied speculation that the increase was related to the proposed creation of a Federal Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics.

Funding levels for many of LEAA's function remain virtually unchanged from the fiscal 1978 budget. These include categories of discretionary grants, the Public Safety Officer's Benefits Program, juvenile justice formula grants, and a number of training programs.

While funds to both the Community Antirape Program and LEEP appear to have been cut in the new budget, LEAA officials noted that the two programs will utilize funds appropriated but not spent from previous budgets. The officials estimated that the antirape project is entitled to \$28 million in unspent funds, while \$35

million to \$40 million will be available for LEEP.

Apparently, municipal criminal justice planning agencies will be the hardest hit by the proposed LEAA cutbacks. A survey conducted last fall, when the \$20 million reduction in Part B planning funds was first proposed, found that the cut would "drastically" affect local planning efforts.

The poll, conducted by the Public Safety and Criminal Justice Program of the National League of Cities, queried planners in cities with over 250,000 population. Eighty-five percent of the respondents said that approval of the budget request would have an adverse impact on all or certain essential functions of their operations.

One planning director predicted that the cut would make it impossible to meet congressionally mandated requirements without local aid, while another commented that even if Part B funds stabilize at the 1978 level, "in future years LEAA planning and program development will be virtually eliminated."

Officials of the regional planning unit in Douglas County (Omaha), Nebraska criticized the timing of the proposed cutbacks. "If the Federal government wishes to reduce planning funds the very least that should be expected of it by state and local governments is a phased withdrawal over a three to five year period of time," they stated.

According to the National League of Cities, planners in Palm Beach, El Paso, Dallas and Cleveland warned that unless they were subsidized by other sources, the planned reduction in planning funds would cause personnel cuts that would dissolve their staffs and activities altogether.

Kansas City Mayor Charles Wheeler told the survey that if the budget is approved, planning units throughout Missouri would fold. "For instance, funding of Region I in the amount of \$45,000, computed by applying the 40 percent reduction to the region's fiscal 1978 allocation of Part B funds, would be useless," he said.

## S.1437 finds limited resistance in Senate, passes 72-to-15

Continued from Page 1

sponsor, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), charged that some of his colleagues were trying to bog down action on the measure in an attempt to stall debate on the Panama Canal treaties, which is scheduled to begin this month.

Kennedy, who had ironed out the compromise measure in committee with the late Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), also challenged the criticisms of civil libertarians, noting that the proposed reforms were an improvement over existing laws in the protection of individual rights.

Contending that the bill "reflects a net gain for civil liberties," the Massachusetts senator argued that the measure "does not contain any new provisions that can truly be called repressive."

While Kennedy called the overwhelming Senate passage of S.1437 a "very firm commitment to bring sense and order to the chaotic criminal code," the American Civil Liberties Union said the bill amounted to a "dangerous compromise of civil liberties," concerning speech, assembly, preventive detention and other functions.

Although supporters of the bill, including Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, are hopeful that it will be enacted this year, some observers feel that civil libertarians may be more successful in modifying or blocking the bill in the House, where the opposition is thought to be better organized.

Even in the Senate, Thurmond had to remind his colleagues of the amount of compromise that went into the measure, calling S.1437 "one of the best examples in the history of the United States of the legislative process functioning at its best."

However, Thurmond complained about the exclusion of the death penalty from the measure, and he acknowledged that some aspects of the bill come "perilously close to encroaching on states' rights."

In spite of his objections, Thurmond threw his full support behind S.1437, which was cleared by the Senate Judiciary Committee late last year. Thurmond is the ranking Republican on the committee, while Kennedy is its second-ranking Democrat.

During his presentation speech before

Continued on Page 20

## Reviews of additions to the literature of criminal justice

Continued from Page 9

outsiders into police work, many of whom have gone on to become leaders in their own right. At times he appears to be a callous individual, but beneath that tough exterior is a real concern of improving the lot of the person on the street, the cop on the beat.

Murphy likens himself to a modern day Machiavelli, in the better sense of the work, stressing throughout his book the importance of utilizing people in order to get jobs done. His is an important book for law enforcement, and should be read by anyone who is sincerely interested in the field.

—Richard H. Ward

\* \* \*

**Dental Evidence: A Handbook for Police.**  
By Irl A. Gladfelter, D.D.S. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher. Springfield, Ill. xii+193 pp. \$18.75

A defendant in a Maryland murder case pleaded not guilty, but changed his plea after a dental examination. The dentist's work, although painless, persuaded the defendant to admit to the crime.

Nothing was wrong with the defendant's teeth. However the dental work, conducted under court order, served as a key element in the prosecution's case. An impression was taken of the suspect's teeth and compared with photographs of teeth marks found on the body; the identification was positive.

Forensic odontology is a comparatively new investigative aid in this country, al-

though it is well established in European criminal procedure. The use of dental records to establish the identity of bodies is becoming routine. And since 1973, when an Illinois court permitted dental evidence, courts in about a dozen states — including New York, Maryland, Illinois, Texas, California, Florida and Connecticut — have allowed dentists to testify. A number of American dental schools are now offering courses in forensic odontology as well.

Dr. Gladfelter has written the first book on dental evidence that is specifically designed for the police investigator. Previous texts, addressing themselves to dental health professionals, assume a prior knowledge of dentistry and medicine, and thus are difficult for the layman to fully comprehend.

*Dental Evidence* presents the necessary dental and scientific background for the police investigator to preserve, evaluate and handle this evidence. The identification technique described here can be useful for determining age, sex and racial ancestry, establishing the state or country of a person's origin on the specific characteristics of the dentistry and dental materials used, identifying blood groups from dental substances, establishing the post-mortem period, and again, identifying bodies through dental records.

Chapters cover basic dental concepts, sources and procedures concerning dental evidence, dental records, photographs and x-rays, impression techniques, and tray materials and techniques. Appendixes cov-

er the use of the binocular comparison microscope, the average ages of tooth eruption, the items needed for a field dental evidence kit, and provide information on states which allow dental assistants to take impressions for record purposes. In addition, a bibliography and index are included. The more than 70 black and white photographs are technically good and useful in understanding the textual material. Specific cases are cited to illustrate the roles of the police officer, the medical examiner, the evidence technician and the dentist. A simple formula for proper recording and preservation of evidence is provided.

All in all, Dr. Gladfelter's book is an admirable training manual for evidence technicians and investigators called upon to deal with evidence.

—Daniel P. King

\* \* \*

**Law Dictionary.** By Steven H. Gifis. Barron's Educational Series, Woodbury, N.Y. 1975. 227 pages. \$2.95.

**Dictionary of Criminal Justice.** By George E. Rush. Holbrook Press, Boston. 1977. 374 pages.

Here are two inexpensive but very valuable reference works, virtually indispensable to the student of law, police science or criminal justice. Both are accurate, extensive, clear and informative. Both eliminate the esoteric and are mercifully brief and literate in their definitions and explanations. I wish I had either or both when I was a neophyte in this field — even now I

resort to them regularly to refresh my memory or to clear up a confusion. Messrs. Gifis and Rush, and their publishers, deserve the gratitude of professors as well as of students.

—Donald E. J. MacCormack

## OK seen likely for Webster as new FBI chief

Continued from Page 3

think the bureau has the right to wage war on private citizens to discredit them," he commented.

When questioned about the possibility of the FBI resorting to such illegal practices as burglaries, opening private mail or infiltrating extremist groups for the purpose of encouraging illegal activity, Webster replied that he had "difficulty in seeing that any activity you describe would be appropriate." However, he acknowledged that mail covers under proper guidelines would be useful in criminal investigations."

Commenting on the prosecution of FBI agents who have been accused of such unlawful activities, the nominee noted that the final decision to prosecute would be made by Justice Department officials who would have "to look at each file on its own face."

"Many agents may have been asked to do things or directed to do something that appeared lawful at the time," he said. "That would have to be taken into consideration by the Department of Justice."

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) challenged the judge's statement, asking, "Are you saying you will not go back and provide stern enforcement of the law against these violations by those FBI agents? That commitment doesn't come through."

"The reason it doesn't come through is that the FBI director does not decide, not even recommend, which cases to prosecute," Webster answered. "I am not sure that this is the case. I'm under the impression that no recommendations are made."

Although he acknowledged that he has no administrative experience that would have prepared him to head the nation's largest investigative agency, Webster indicated that his lack of managerial expertise would be offset by his "iron determination" to learn the truth.

The judge told the committee that President Carter had agreed not to interfere in the recruitment of officials for top bureau jobs or in directing Federal investigations. He added that he would report directly to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell and not to lower department officials.

In regard to his tenure, Webster said he would serve the entire 10-year term in the \$57,500-a-year post, but he conceded that he had not considered what he would do if the President appointed him to a higher position.

Webster, a Republican, was appointed to the Federal bench by President Nixon in 1971 and was later considered for nomination to the Supreme Court by President Ford. His approval by the Senate, which is expected to come before Clarence M. Kelley steps down on February 15, would end a year-long search by Carter and Bell.

Upon hearing of his nomination last month, Webster told reporters, "We should make the FBI the model for all law enforcement agencies in this country in terms of professionalism and awareness of constitutional procedures."

## The medicalization of criminality: part II

Continued from Page 9

rehabilitation, education, research and evaluation — which in turn enables the institution or program to secure additional funds. Increases in outlays simply present finer breakdowns which in turn create new needs and programs that perpetuate themselves.

In prisons, the medical model is supported by what has been referred to as "liberal totalitarianism." Prisons are seen as institutions which, at least formally, have adopted the liberal goal of rehabilitation, while maintaining totalitarian control over the lives of prisoners. Moreover, they have adopted a variety of liberal programs (the indeterminate sentence, therapy programs) which in practice often serve to further the totalitarian goal of changing prisoners into strict conformists to authority. A black San Quentin prisoner puts it bluntly: "Fear is a big thing here. The Man is so down on the militants that he has people scared. He gives them some nice things to pacify them and say, 'Man, I don't want to lose this.' I am in the South Block. A dude in the honor block thinks that he has something to lose. But he is still in prison, so he is really fooling himself. Now they are starting a conjugal visiting program. That is going to be just another way they will try to pacify us, to divide us. They will use it as another privilege which people will be afraid of losing."

Robert Michels, in his classic work *Political Parties*, further substantiates this view: "The attempt to make dictatorship serve the ends of democracy is tantamount to the endeavor to utilize war as the most efficient means for the defense of peace, or to employ alcohol in the struggle against alcoholism. It is extremely probable that a social group which had secured control of the instruments of collective power would

do all that was possible to retain control."

There are strong indications of a movement to counter the medical model ideology of criminal justice and its stress on the 'differentness' of offenders, criminality as a 'symptom,' the emphasis on coerced rehabilitation and 'individual justice.' Professor Norval Morris's new book, *The Future of Imprisonment*, is an example of neither falling into the liberal do-gooder's supposedly more humane trap of thinking that more band instruments, sports equipment and psychiatrists can do the job, nor of pushing the hardliner's mindless view that putting more people in cages for longer periods will decrease crime. Professor Morris argues that rehabilitation programs generally have not worked, and the reason may well be that they have been a "coerced cure," imposed on the inmate as a condition of his early release, or even as the reason for his incarceration. Morris argues strongly that such programs as group therapy or job training should be made voluntary and "facilitative."

Professor Morris also presents ideas as to who should go to prison, and under what principles of sentencing — setting out in detail an "operational design" for a small prison for the custody of "repetitively violent criminals." He is against an expansionist criminal justice and correctional bureaucracy that, in fact, creates and multiplies disabling dependence, thus creating an ever-increasing bandwagon of 'therapeutic-care' providers.

This counter-movement recognizes that crime is widespread throughout society and thus there is a deemphasis on singling out specific individuals as the chief generators of crime. It calls for radical sociocultural change, voluntary treatment within prisons and reformatories, narrowing the scope of criminal and juvenile court jurisdiction,

and increased formalization of sentencing and of the criminal justice system in an attempt to assure certainty of punishment and fairness of the system. Finally, there is a recognition that a strong prisoner rights movement is necessary to facilitate the recognition of the essential 'political' and 'labeling' nature of crime and the criminal justice system — a fact that is obscured and hidden by an overreliance and dependence on the medical model within the criminal justice system.

\* \* \*

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\* \* \*

(James S. Vretros is an assistant professor at Pace and Fordham Universities in New York, teaching sociology and criminology. Harvey Schwartz is an economics student at Columbia University.)

# Current job openings in the criminal justice system

**Research Positions.** The Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards is seeking applicants for the positions of Research Associate and Research Assistant.

The Research Associate will be responsible for supervising, coordinating and assigning research tasks in connection with overall project responsibilities related to higher education in criminology and criminal justice. Working with a project team, he or she will be called upon to conceptualize, routinize and manage components of research tasks as required. The salary ranges from \$17,000 to \$20,000.

Two Research Assistants will perform tasks as assigned by the Principal Investigator or Research Associate. A masters degree is preferred, with general skills in research methodology, and clarity of writing is required. Starting salary is \$12,000.

All positions require a willingness to relocate to the Washington, D.C. area no later than June 1, 1978. Anticipated duration of the project is a minimum of 3 years.

Send resume before March 31 to Dr. Richard H. Ward, Vice Chancellor for Administration, University of IL 60680.

**Assistant or Associate Professor.** A faculty position in criminal justice is available at the University of Cincinnati for March or September 1978. Candidates should have appropriate terminal degree in criminology, criminal justice, or a related discipline; at least two years employment in a criminal justice setting; list of significant publications; and two or more years of teaching experience. Salary

\$16,000-18,000, with excellent fringe benefits.

Send vita, copies of publications, three letters of recommendation, and transcripts by March 1, 1978 to Jose M. Arcaya, Ph.D., Chairperson, Criminal Justice Program, College of Community Services, University of Cincinnati, 404 French Hall # 108, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221. (513) 475-5827.

**Executive Director.** The St. Louis Opportunity Clearinghouse is accepting applications for the position of Executive Director to head a model project providing various types of vocational services to ex-offenders.

Requirements for this position include a B.A., five years experience in either vocational services for the disadvantaged and/or substance abuse, success in administration and supervision, as well as skills in grantsmanship and fund raising.

Send Resume by February 28, to Hiring Committee, St. Louis Opportunity Clearinghouse, 4144 Lindell Blvd., Suite 200, St. Louis, MO 63108. Telephone: (314) 533-7900.

**Criminal Justice Faculty Position.** The University of North Carolina at Charlotte invites applications for a position in its Criminal Justice Program which is anticipated for the Fall 1978 semester.

The teaching responsibilities will involve 12 semester hours, but only 2 preparations are anticipated, as courses are planned in double sections. Individuals with strong credentials in research methodology, criminal justice planning and management, or law enforcement are invited

to apply.

The position requires an ABD or a Ph.D. in criminology, criminal justice or a related discipline. Individuals holding doctorates in other disciplines should show research or teaching experience in criminal justice. Appointment will be at the rank of lecturer or assistant professor.

Inquiries and applications should be addressed to: Reed Adams, Ph.D., Director, Criminal Justice Program, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, UNCC Station, Charlotte, NC 28223. Telephone: (704) 597-2378.

**Seminar Coordinator.** The Southern Police Institute in Louisville, Kentucky is accepting applications for this full-time professional staff position to begin July 1, 1978. Primary responsibilities include administering and supervising on-going seminar programs with capabilities in developing successful and contemporary seminar programs in the law enforcement field.

A baccalaureate degree in police administration or a related field is required. Previous public law enforcement experience preferably at the state or local level and demonstrated career achievement at the administrative level is also required. Starting salary will be \$19,792.

Send resume before March 31, 1978 to: Director, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Faculty Position.** The University of Louisville in Kentucky is offering a tenure track teaching position in criminal justice/police administration with a 12 month contract, to begin July 1, 1978.

Primary responsibilities include teaching courses in criminal law, constitutional issues in criminal justice and legal aspects of criminal justice management at undergraduate and graduate levels, including teaching of in-service practitioners in Southern Police Institute.

The position requires a J.D. from an accredited law school, LL.M. preferred, plus membership in a state bar association or eligibility for membership. Prior active criminal justice experience in the areas of teaching responsibility is also required, preferably as a legal advisor in criminal justice matters as well as prior teaching experience in the relevant fields. Current salary for this position is \$20,000 for 12 months plus usual fringe benefits.

Send comprehensive resume and three references to: Stanley L. Swart, Chairman, Search Committee, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Deadline for all submissions is March 31, 1978.

**Criminal Justice Faculty.** Illinois State University at Normal-Bloomington has a position opening for the fall, 1978 to teach an introductory course in criminal justice and planning/administration courses.

A Ph.D. is preferred, however, an A.B.D. will be considered for the post. Candidates with backgrounds in criminal justice, sociology, and/or public administration are desired, but experience in the law enforcement field is preferred.

Send resume, transcript and three letters of reference by April 1, 1978 to: William L. Selke, Ph.D., Department of Criminal Justice, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. (309) 436-5678.

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers and other law enforcement personnel, and mid-level notices for Federal agents.

The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, filing deadline, and any other applicable information. Notices should be sent to: Jon Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, Room 2104, New York, NY 10019.



## Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS



Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

\* of copies @ \$1.25

Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

\* of copies @ \$1.00

Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

\* of copies @ \$0.75

Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

\* of copies @ \$1.00

Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy

\* of copies @ \$1.50

Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

\* of copies @ \$1.25

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

\* of copies @ \$1.25

Number 7: City Politics, Police Administrators, and Corruption Control, by Lawrence W. Sherman

\* of copies @ \$1.25

Confronted with a corrupt political environment, police administrators must take into account the potential and powerful anti-corruption resources they possess: the power of criminal investigations, the ability to influence public attitudes, and the relationship with the news media. Mr. Sherman examines these resources and the anti-corruption strategies of five police chiefs who successfully overcame local political corruption.

\* of copies @ \$1.25

Number 8: The Closed Fraternity of Police and the Development of the Corrupt Attitude, by Herbert Beigel

\* of copies @ \$1.35

The author, a Chicago lawyer, examines the institutionalization of corruption in his own city and postulates that the police officer's role alienates him from the people he serves and from the courts where he must provide testimony. He describes three street patrols by a Philadelphia police officer whose isolated power and cynicism is reinforced by his work and in another case, examines the changing testimony of two officers in a long series of trials about one arrest. Because police corruption extends from the streets to the courts, Mr. Beigel asserts that it infects much of the criminal justice system.

\* of copies @ \$1.35

Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

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# UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

## LAW ENFORCEMENT SEMINARS FOR MARCH AND APRIL

The University of Delaware's Division of Continuing Education is pleased to present a series of seminars designed to increase the technical and investigative skills of the law enforcement officer. The schedule for March and April is as follows:

### **ROBBERY INVESTIGATION**

A basic seminar designed to strengthen the officer's ability to respond to and conduct preliminary and follow-up investigations of armed robbery complaints.

Instructor: Captain John Donnelly, Command Inspections Bureau, Philadelphia Police Department.

### **TACTICAL APPROACHES TO CRIMES IN PROGRESS**      **March 6-8 \$100**

See Description on page 14.

### **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

A seminar focusing on the avenues law enforcement officers might pursue in seeking out information and other data in their investigative efforts.

Instructor: Captain Oonald Woods, Commanding Officer, Evidence Control Unit, Baltimore Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland.

### **ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF A VICE UNIT**      **March 9-10 \$55**

A seminar addressing itself to such topics as 1) Identification of vice crimes and scenes; 2) Fixed and mobile surveillance; 3) Pre-paid and post-raid briefings; 4) Developing and using sources of information; and 5) Role of other divisions within the department in aiding vice control.

Instructor: Inspector Nicholas Valiante, Wilmington Bureau of Police, Wilmington, Delaware.

### **HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION**

See description on page 14.

### **WRITING PRODUCTIVE GRANT APPLICATIONS**      **March 13-15 \$84**

For public safety/police personnel assigned by their departments to the securing of private or public operational grants. Problems inherent in the grant writing process will be discussed with recommendations for surmounting these situations.

Instructor: Captain James Nolan, Commanding Officer, Division of Planning, Research, and Budgeting, Wilmington Bureau of Police, Wilmington, Delaware.

### **ARSON INVESTIGATION**

See description on page 14.

### **HIT AND RUN INVESTIGATION (Atlantic City, N.J.)**      **March 15-16 \$60**

For officers desiring a fundamental understanding of the principles of investigating hit and run cases. Emphasis placed on the practical application of these principles by the officer in the field.

Instructor: Sergeant Robert Kiefer, Officer in Charge of Traffic Bureau, Manchester Township, New Jersey.

### **PUBLIC SAFETY/POLICE RADIO DISPATCHERS SEMINAR**

March 20-22 \$84

A seminar presenting the essentials of dispatching procedure and emphasizing such topics as data collecting, microphone techniques, and development of broadcast speaking skills.

Instructor: Alan Armitage, Director, Hunterdon County (N.J.) Public Safety Communication System. Mr. Armitage is a Past National President of APCO (Association of Public Safety Communications Officers).

### **HANDLING THE RUNAWAY JUVENILE**

March 22-23 \$55

This program is designed to deepen the police officer's understanding of the "runaway" problem. It will describe in detail how such cases might be investigated and how law enforcement personnel might relate to youngsters once they are found or arrested.

Instructor: Dr. Bernard Stern, Law Enforcement Training Consultant, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

### **MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS**

March 27-31 \$150

See description on page 14.

### **SEX OFFENSES INVESTIGATION**

April 3-7 \$150

See description on page 14.

### **INTERNAL AFFAIRS SEMINAR**

April 3-5 \$150

See description on page 14.

### **POLICE/PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNERS' WORKSHOP (Atlantic City, N.J.)**

April 3-4 \$60

A seminar focusing on the primary as well as secondary responsibilities of persons assigned as police/public safety planners. Practical suggestions to "cut red tape" and enhance job performance.

Instructor: Captain James Nolan, Commanding Officer, Division of Planning, Research, and Budgeting, Wilmington Bureau of Police, Wilmington, Delaware.

### **FUTURE SEMINARS**

May 1-5	Homicide Investigation (\$150)
May 4-5	Burglary Investigation (\$55)
May 8-9	Advanced Topics in Robbery Investigation (topic to be announced) (Atlantic City) (\$60)
May 8-12	Police Supervisory Techniques (\$150)
May 15-16	Welfare Fraud Investigation (\$55)
May 15-19	Computer Technology in Law Enforcement (\$175)
May 22-26	Police Executive Development Seminar (\$175)
May 22-26	Commanders' Seminar in Care, Custody, and Control of Evidence (\$175)
June 5-6	Patrol Operations (\$55)
June 5-6	Organized Crime (Atlantic City) (\$60)
June 6-8	Advanced Rape Investigation (\$84)
June 12-13	Fraud/Bunco Game Investigation (\$55)
June 12-13	Advanced Topics in Homicide Investigation (topic to be announced) (\$60)
June 12-16	Police/Public Safety Budgeting Procedures (\$150)
June 19-20	Advanced Topics in Burglary Investigation (topic to be announced) (\$60)
June 21-23	Analysis of Physical Evidence (\$84)
June 22-23	Handling and Management of Police Records (\$60)
June 26-28	Police Interview and Interrogation (\$84)
June 27-29	Police Handling of Juveniles (\$100)

### **AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATION**

See description on page 14.

April 10-14 \$175

### **BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVES**

A three-day seminar offering law enforcement and fire service personnel an opportunity to gain a greater understanding of the construction and use of bombs and incendiary devices. Detailed explanation and demonstration how devices are made from commonly available materials. Consideration of means officers might use to handle bomb threats and methods of locating concealed devices.

Instructor: William Steph, Law Enforcement Consultant.

April 17-19 \$84

### **CRISIS INTERVENTION**

See description on page 14.

April 24-28 \$175

#### **LOCATION/TIME:**

All seminars, unless otherwise indicated will be conducted at the Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue in Wilmington, Delaware. Class begins at 8:30 A.M. and continues until 4:00 P.M. with short breaks and a one hour lunch period.

#### **DISCOUNT RATE:**

- (A) 20% off total amount for departments enrolling 2-3 officers per seminar
- (B) 30% off total amount for departments enrolling 4-5 officers per seminar
- (C) 40% off total amount for departments enrolling 6-7 officers per seminar
- (D) Officers subsidizing their own tuition and enrolling in multiple seminars are entitled to the following rates: 20% off for 2-3 seminars; 30% off for 4-5 seminars; and 40% off for 6-7 seminars. See seminar schedule through June on this page or write for further information. When registering for multiple seminars, please remit full payment (voucher and Mastercharge billing also accepted) and list seminars in which you are enrolling.

#### **CERTIFICATE:**

Persons completing individual seminars will be awarded University of Delaware Certificates.

#### **OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS:**

Contact the Brandywine Hilton Hotel Inn located on Route I-95 and Naamans Road at (302) 792-2701. Special rates: Single: \$24; Double: \$30. Advise clerk you will be attending a University of Delaware Seminar. Free courtesy car from the Inn to Wilcastle Center and return each day of the seminar.

#### **REGISTRATION:**

Enrollments for seminars should be received by the Division of Continuing Education no later than five working days prior to the opening session of each seminar. Municipal vouchers are welcome as are Mastercharge billings. For further information, contact Jacob Haber, Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware, Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8165.

#### **ON SITE PRESENTATIONS:**

The University of Delaware would be pleased to present any of its law enforcement seminars in your locale with your department as sponsor. Such presentations allow large numbers of personnel to be trained at an extremely low rate per officer. For more details, write or telephone Jacob Haber at the address or telephone number listed above.

#### **MEALS:**

Tuition includes a bullet luncheon each class day.

Return to: Academic/Professional Programs, University of Delaware, Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19806.  
I wish to enroll in the seminars checked below:

<input type="checkbox"/> Robbery Investigation (\$55)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress (\$100)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sources of Information (\$55)	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization and Operation of a Vice Unit (\$55)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hostage Negotiation (\$125)	<input type="checkbox"/> Writing Productive Grant Applications (\$84)
<input type="checkbox"/> Arson Investigation (\$125)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hit and Run Investigation (\$60)
<input type="checkbox"/> Police Radio Dispatchers' Seminar (\$84)	<input type="checkbox"/> Handling the Runaway (\$55)
<input type="checkbox"/> Managing Criminal Investigations (\$150)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex Offenses Investigation (\$150)
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Affairs Seminar (\$125)	<input type="checkbox"/> Police/Public Safety Planners' Workshop (\$60)
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto Theft Investigation (\$175)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bombs and Explosives (\$84)
<input type="checkbox"/> Crisis Intervention (\$175)	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ (other seminar)
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ (other seminar)	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ (other seminar)

Enclosed is a personal check , agency check , agency voucher  in the amount for seminar noted above or determined by discount schedule. Make vouchers or checks payable to the University of Delaware.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security No. \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Please duplicate this form for additional registrations.

It is the policy of the University of Delaware that no person shall be subjected to discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national or ethnic origin, age, handicapped or veteran

February 7, 1978

# UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

## Division of Continuing Education

### SPRING SEMINAR HIGHLIGHTS

Programs presented in Wilmington, Delaware providing extensive discussion on topics of interest to law enforcement personnel at all levels.

#### TACTICAL APPROACHES TO CRIMES IN PROGRESS March 6-8 \$100

A seminar focusing on tactical procedures for responding to, and initial coverage of "crimes in progress" calls. Topics include: 1) Resource allocation; 2) Holdup information systems; 3) Model TAC units; 4) Use of decoys; and 5) Tactical approaches to selected crimes.

Instructor: Lt. Charles Connolly, Street Crimes Unit, New York City Police Department

#### ARSON INVESTIGATION

March 13-17 \$125

A seminar beneficial to personnel in the fire service, law enforcement, security, and insurance. Topics include: 1) Chemistry and physics of fire; 2) Observing and preserving the fire scene; 3) Determining point of origin and cause; 4) Accidental causes of fires; 5) Arson photography; and 6) Prosecution of arson cases.

Instructors: A team of six instructors led by William Sweet and John Balsky of the Pennsylvania State Police.

#### HOSTAGE AND BARRICADED PERSONS SEMINAR March 13-15 \$125

Detailed illustration of principles, techniques, and procedures that might be utilized by law enforcement personnel in hostage and barricaded persons situations. All aspects will be discussed and then reinforced through role playing and psycho-drama.

Instructors: Sergeant Leonard Sclefani, New York City Police Academy

Detective John O'Connor, Advanced and Specialized Training Unit, New York City Police Department

#### MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

March 27-31 \$150

A five-day program designed to aid police departments in their criminal investigative efforts. Topics include: 1) Allocation of resources; 2) Improving relationship and interacting with Prosecutor's Office; 3) Strengthening communication between investigators and patrol officers; and 4) Improving investigative procedures.

Instructor: Inspector Nicholas Valiante, Wilmington Bureau of Police, Wilmington, Delaware

#### SEX OFFENSES INVESTIGATION

April 3-7 \$150

An extensive five-day seminar on the sex offender, his crimes, and police methods of apprehension and conviction. Topics include: 1) Types of sex crimes encountered by police agencies; 2) Motivating influences; 3) The exhibitionist and voyeur; 4) The child molester; 5) Obscene telephone calls and letters; 6) The lust murderer; 7) General and advanced investigative techniques; and 8) Interview of the offender.

Instructor: Walter V. McLaughlin, Law Enforcement Consultant and nationally known expert in the field of sex crime investigation

#### REGISTRATION/ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Use registration form below. For further information concerning special discount rates, overnight accommodations, or opportunity for on-site presentations by the University of Delaware, see page 17 of this edition of Law Enforcement News or telephone Jacob Haber at (302) 738-8155 or write care of address noted on registration form.

Return to: Academic/Professional Programs, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19806.

I wish to enroll in the seminars checked below:

- Tactical Approaches/Crimes Progress (\$100)
- Auto Theft Investigation (\$125)
- Arson Investigation (\$125)
- Crisis Intervention (\$175)
- Hostage and Barricaded Persons (\$125)
- Homicide Investigation (\$150)
- Managing Criminal Investigation (\$150)
- Executive Development (\$175)
- Sex Offenses Investigation (\$150)
- Control of Evidence (\$175)
- Internal Affairs Seminar (\$125)
- Budgeting Procedures (\$150)
- Police Interview (\$84)

#### INTERNAL AFFAIRS SEMINAR

April 3-5 \$125

A three-day seminar focusing on the internal affairs function of police organizations as well as confidential personnel investigations. Topics include: 1) Complaint procedure; 2) Investigation; 3) Surveillance; 4) Departmental disciplinary machinery; 5) Litigation arising from complaints against police; 6) Public relations; and 7) Civil litigation.

Instructors: Chief Inspector Frank Scafidi, Internal Affairs Unit, Philadelphia Police Department  
Inspector Andrew Sutor, Internal Affairs Unit, Philadelphia Police Department

#### AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATION

April 10-14 \$175

A five-day seminar focusing on the crime of auto theft. Topics include: 1) Vehicle identification and number system as related to automobiles, motorcycles, track tractors, and trailers; 2) Methods of vehicle theft; 3) Salvage operation and pooling; 4) Fraudulent paperwork; 5) Title searching; and 6) Theory of number restoration.

Instructors: George Patterson, Special Crimes Unit, Delaware State Police  
Peter Stell, (retired Captain) Delaware State Police and former head of Auto Theft Unit

#### CRISIS INTERVENTION IN POLICE WORK

April 24-28 \$175

Designed to enhance the personal skill of police officers by training them in the psychological aspects of crisis and the techniques of intervention. Crisis theory will be thoroughly reviewed. Interpersonal techniques will be described, analyzed, and applied to common police calls for service. Family and crime victim situations will be considered as complicating factors of intervention. Overall emphasis will be placed on addressing the needs of community members in crisis situations.

Instructors: Sergeant Leonard Sclefani, New York City Police Academy  
Detective Specialist Charles J. Mullaney, New York City Police Academy

#### HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

May 1-5 \$150

An intensive five-day seminar for law enforcement personnel in the investigation of homicide cases. The program will provide discussion centering around all aspects of the topic from initial investigation to testifying in court. Topics include: 1) Examining the crime scene; 2) Interviewing and interrogating suspects and witnesses; 3) Laboratory application of scientific instruments; 4) Role of OA at the scene, during investigation, upon indictment, during trial and pre-trial hearing and conference with detectives; 5) Preparing your cases against attack by defense counsel; 6) Working with the medical examiner; 7) Preparation of a major case file; and 8) Unique investigative tools.

Instructors: Dr. Dominick J. DiMaio, Chief Medical Examiner, New York City  
Sergeant William Gardella, New York City Police Homicide Bureau  
Honorable George A. Farkas, Esquire, Kings County (NY) District Attorney's Office  
Lt. David Jackle, Forensic Technician, Crime Scene Unit, New York City Police Dept.  
Sergeant Gerald Wilson, New York City Homicide Bureau

#### POLICE EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

May 22-26 \$175

A seminar for the advancing police executive. This program will cover such pertinent topics as 1) Comparative systems of police management; 2) Styles of police leadership and management; 3) Motivational strategies; 4) Decision-making; 5) Leadership and achievement management; 6) Communications as a management tool; 7) Communication self-assessment; 8) Group dynamics; and 9) Your role as a future executive in the law enforcement field.

Instructor: Norman E. Pomrenke, Director, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville

#### COMMANDERS' SEMINAR IN CARE, CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF EVIDENCE

May 22-26 \$175

For supervisors and administrative officers designed to furnish guidance, suggest policy and outline standardized practices in the care, custody and control of evidence. Topics include: 1) Written property procedures; 2) Civilian vs. sworn property control personnel; 3) Physical requirements of a property unit; 4) Safe-guarding of firearms, narcotics, currency, jewelry and property that is unidentifiable or that cannot be connected with its rightful owner. Handling procedures dealing only with physical evidence will be addressed; testimonial evidence or the gathering of evidence at the crime scene will not be discussed.

Instructor: Captain Donald Woods, Commanding Officer, Evidence Control Unit, Baltimore Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland

#### POLICE/PUBLIC SAFETY BUDGETING PROCEDURES

June 12-16 \$150

A basic five-day seminar for those persons charged with the writing and administration of their department's budgets. The seminar will be a practical and functional program designed to increase the skills and competencies of persons charged with this duty. Topics include: 1) Preparation and presentation of the operating budget; 2) Operating budget techniques; 3) Various systems of budgeting; 4) State or Federal grants and their budgetary management; 5) Budget control; 6) Line item movement of funds; and 7) Federal and in-house auditing.

Instructor: Captain James Nolan, Commanding Officer, Division of Planning, Research, and Budgeting, Wilmington Bureau of Police, Wilmington, Delaware

#### POLICE INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATION

June 26-28 \$84

Seminar designed to increase the officer's skill in obtaining information from persons contacted in the course of police operations. Major focus will relate to police interviewing and interrogating persons of Hispanic background with emphasis given to language, customs, and other cultural elements. Other topics to be covered include: 1) Court decisions and their influence on interview and interrogation; 2) Behavior analysis in interrogation; 3) Stress vs. empathy techniques; 4) Art of listening and silence; 5) Interview at the scene of crime; and 6) Interviewing children.

Instructors: Detective Wayne Fisher, Sex Assault Crime Analysis Unit, Newark, New Jersey Police Department  
Detective Jose Sanchez, Sex Assault Crime Analysis Unit, Newark, New Jersey Police Department

Enclosed is a personal check , agency check , agency voucher  in the amount for seminar noted above or determined by discount schedule. Make vouchers or checks payable to the University of Delaware.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security No. \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

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April 17-21, 1978. Workshop: Allocation and Distribution of Police Manpower. To be conducted in Boston by IACP. For mailing address, consult: March 29-31.

April 17-20, 1978. Police Executive and Personnel Administration Course. To be held in San Diego, California. Tuition: \$200. Contact G. Patrick Gallagher, Director, Police Executive Program, 1909 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

April 17-21, 1978. Crime Prevention and the Elderly Seminar. Conducted by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For details, see March 15-16.

April 17-21, 1978. Workshop Basic TV/VTR. Presented by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$245. Consult: April 3-7.

April 17-28, 1978. Law Enforcement Training School. Conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration at the State College, Pennsylvania. Write William J. Olavanti, Director, National Training Institute, U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537.

April 23-28, 1978. Advanced Organized Crime Course. Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. To be held in Dallas, Texas. For more information, see April 9-12.

April 24-27, 1978. Workshop The Police Role in Child Abuse and Neglect. To be held in New Orleans by IACP. For details, consult March 29-31.

April 24-28, 1978. Crisis Intervention Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware in Wilmington. Tuition: \$175. For mailing address, see March 1-2.

April 24-May 26, 1978. Investigators Course V. Conducted by the Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, Institute on Organized Crime. Fee: \$300. For additional details, contact William H. Dunman, 16400 N.W. 32nd Avenue, Miami, FL

April 26-28, 1978. Fundamental Crime Analysis Course. To be held at the Ramada Inn-Metro in Romulus (Detroit), Michigan by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$255. For details, consult: March 20-22.

## Correction

In the January 17th issue of Law Enforcement News, the fee for the course "Bomb Threats" sponsored by the Pennsylvania State University was printed incorrectly as \$49.00. The correct fee is \$40.00.

## Interview: Chief Constable Kelsall

Continued from Page 11

right of approval of the individual person nominated, not as a way of laying down a policy. It is often this way exercising this type of influence, with financial power behind it.

I would hate to be in a situation where my post was put at the mercy of idiosyncrasies of a political man. It would be bound to affect my political judgment. I would either be so independent that I acted foolishly and made decisions irrespective of whether they conformed with his or those of any other political figure, or I would just follow the inclinations of the political masters. I don't think that there is any possibility of our going that far. But we could come somewhere near it.

LEN: And you see this more possible at the national level than at the local?

KELSALL: I think there are sufficient safeguards at the national level to prevent the local people from exerting this kind of power. But if we got the national level people doing it, you could easily find the local people doing it also, if the central government . . . And the only reason the central government would want to keep the power . . . themselves

# Upcoming Events

February 22-24, 1978. Annual Conference of Regions I and II of the National Association of Criminal Justice Planning Directors. To be held at the Hilton Gateway in Newark, New Jersey. Fee: \$25 with no meals, \$30 with two lunches. Details can be obtained from: Allan Zalkind, Newark Office of Criminal Justice Planning, 786 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102. Telephone: (201) 624-3933.

February 27-28, 1978. Annual Conference of Region III of the National Association of Criminal Justice Planning Directors. To be held at the Ramada Inn in Lanham, Maryland. Registration: \$25. Contact: Tom Ellwood, Community Service Planning, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. Telephone: (301) 383-5842. For information on future workshops, write or call: Janie Zalen Stiers, NACJPD, 1021 14th Street, N.W., Suite 403, Washington, DC 20005. Telephone: (202) 347-2291.

March 1-2, 1978. Seminar: Robbery Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware in Wilmington. Tuition: \$55. For complete details about seminar content, tuition discounts, accommodations, and registration, write or phone: Jacob Haber, Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware, Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 738-8155.

March 6-10, 1978. Firearm Instructor's Course. Conducted at the Smith & Wesson Academy. Further information can be obtained by writing: Director, Smith & Wesson Academy, Springfield, MA 01101.

March 8-10, 1978. Annual Conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. To be held at the Grand Hotel, New Orleans. For details and registration, contact: Dr. Robert Culbertson, Illinois State University, Department of Corrections, 401 Schroder Hall, Normal, IL 61761.

March 13-17, 1978. Security Course. To be held at the Holiday Inn near Memphis, Tennessee by the American Society for Industrial Security. For details, write or call: Debra A. Moss, Headquarters Office, 200 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

March 15-16, 1978. Crime Prevention Seminars for Citizens. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information, contact: Educational Programs Manager, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

March 20-22, 1978. Law Enforcement Productivity Measurement and Improvement. To be held at the Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge, Boston by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$175. For further information and this and other courses, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

March 21-23, 1978. Advanced Fire/Arson Investigation Seminar to be held at John Jay College in New York City. Sponsored by the New York City Fire Department, the Criminal Justice Center and the Fire Science Department of John Jay College, in cooperation with the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration. Fee of \$85.00 includes three lunches, coffee and pastry, conference materials

and publications. For more information, contact: Professor Charles T. Ryan, Fire Science Department of John Jay College, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 489-3927.

March 22-24, 1978. Training Workshop. To be held in Cincinnati, Ohio by Interface Resource Group. Fee of \$200 covers all costs including rooms and meals. For further information, contact: Interface Resource Group, 3112 Wayne Avenue, Dayton, OH 45420. Telephone: (513) 254-6775.

March 27-31, 1978. Police Photography Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center in Rochester, New York. For details, write or call: Phillip C. O'Sullivan, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center, 100 East Henenetta Road, Rochester, NY 14623. (716) 442-9106.

March 29-31, 1978. Weapon Selection-Body Armor, Weapons and Ammunition Workshop. To be held in Chicago, Illinois by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition of \$300.00 includes all handout materials but does not include travel, meals or lodging. Contact: Joan Mindte, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. (301) 948-0922, Ext. 345.

March 29-April 1, 1978. Fifth Annual Conference of the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice. To be held in Washington, DC. For further information, contact: Frank C. Sizer, Jr., National Conference Chairman, 320 First Street, N.W., Room 665, Washington, DC 20534. (202) 774-3062.

April 2-8, 1978. Seminar: Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Conducted by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For details, write or call: DSG A. Mauro or Detective R. Stengel, Project Coordinators, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. (201) 449-5200, Ext. 240.

April 3-7, 1978. Police Training Course: Burglary Investigation. Presented by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$175. For more information, contact: University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Division, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

April 3-14, 1978. Community Crime Prevention Programming Course. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information, see: March 15-16.

April 9, 1978. Terrorism Course. Presented by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. Additional information can be obtained from California Specialized Training Institute, Building 904, Camp San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. (805) 544-7170.

# Crime code revision package sweeps to passage in Senate

Continued from Page 14

the Senate, Kennedy outlined how the measure would reform the entire system of U.S. criminal law, noting that it consolidates criminal provisions that are currently scattered through all 50 titles of the Federal code.

"In this respect, the current Federal criminal code is a disgrace," he said. "Congresses over the years have enacted some 3,000 criminal laws, piling one on top of the other until we have a structure that looks more like a Rube Goldberg concoction than a comprehensive criminal code."

The Massachusetts Senator told his colleagues that the bill would further clarify the code by providing "dictionary" definitions for more than 100 key legal terms that are presently contained in Federal case law.

Other provisions of S.1437 propose:

- The pooling of fines paid to Federal courts which would be used to compensate victims of Federally regulated offenses, up to \$50,000, provided they cooperate in prosecutions.
- Raising the maximum fine on a corporation from \$50,000 to \$500,000.
- The creation of new organized crime offenses, which would make it illegal to manage a racketeering syndicate or use the proceeds of organized crime to take over a legitimate business.
- The abolition of clauses that require the corroboration of a rape victim's testimony. Under related sections of the bill, evidence of a victim's prior sexual conduct would be inadmissible, except where directly related to a defense of consent, and rape committed by a spouse would be made an offense.

- Reducing the penalty for possession of up to 150 grams of marijuana to a fine of \$100 or less. Currently, possession of less than eight ounces is punishable by up to one year in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

- Easing some Federal restrictions on the press. News media would not be held in contempt of court if they disobeyed a "gag order" that was later held invalid. Also, the theft and receipt of Federal documents would not be a crime if the purpose of the act was solely to make the contents public.

- Allowing the renunciation of a conspiracy as a defense in conspiracy trials, provided the defendant prevented the commission of any crime intended by the conspiracy.

- The imposition of Federal criminal sanctions on pyramid sales schemes.

In response to Senate passage of S.1437, the American Civil Liberties Union called on the House to reject its version of recodification, noting that "the rights of Americans must not be whittled away by Congress."

Specifically, the organization charged that the measure failed to narrow the conspiracy laws, while widening the scope of laws against impairing military effectiveness by damaging property and creating an offense of obstructing the government through physical interference. The association argued that the obstruction provision could be wrongly applied to "virtually every strike, picketing activity or mass demonstration at or near a Federal facility."

Other critics called the bill a political maneuver that would enable some of its Democratic supporters to shed their "soft on crime" label.

**New Products for Law Enforcement**

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

**GLASS BREAKAGE DETECTOR** — The Model 714 Window Bug eliminates the necessity for conventional window foil in protecting against intrusion through glass enclosed entrances.

Containing a tuning fork which is tuned to the sound of breaking glass, the device can be attached to either commercial or residential glass surfaces through the use of



a special self-adhesive mounting. Sensitivity is adjustable to varying glass thicknesses, and the unit's contacts can be set to act as either a normally open or normally closed switch.

Designed to operate with all closed circuit burglar alarm controls, the device is rated at one amp and requires no input power. Other features include "ratchet lock" for secure settings, automatic reset and an internal tamper switch.

For details and a free catalog describing other security devices, write: United Security Products, Inc., 160 Airway Boulevard, Livermore, CA 94550. Telephone: (415) 455-4838.

**DATA SECURITY SYSTEM** — The Gretacoder 515 is a data ciphering unit designed to guard against eavesdropping or mutilation of data while it is being transmitted over leased or public telephone lines.

Featuring unattended, continuous operation through the use of three independent key elements, the unit transforms clear text into continuous bit stream which is

by means of a selector mounted on the front panel of the unit. After several months of use, the plug-in unit may be replaced or reprogrammed by a security officer.

Important functions of the unit are continuously checked through the use of built-in monitor circuits, and transmission of data is automatically interrupted in case of failure.

The Swiss-made unit is being distributed in the United States by Saber Laboratories, Inc., 1150 Bryant Street, San Francisco, CA 94103.

**HIGH SCHOOL FILMS** — Motorola Teleprograms Inc. released three new documented dramas dealing with teen-age crime problems, which are suitable for presentation to junior high school and high school audiences by local law enforcement agencies.

The first, entitled "The Theft," portrays the problems of a jobless youth who is talked into committing a burglary by an older friend. The film is designed to start discussion about the negative influence of older peers and to help young people learn how to withstand such pressures.

Teen-age gangs are the subject of the second documented drama, "The Tunnel," which explores the reasons why young people join gangs. A stabbing incident involving gang members is portrayed in an effort to show the reactions of police, school administrators, parents and other young-sters.

The third film, "Runaways," is designed to help youngsters, law enforcement officers, parents, teachers, counselors, and other professionals open the channels of communication to avert the kind of crises that cause youngsters to leave home.

Produced by the Little Red Filmhouse, the three color/sound presentations are available in both 16mm and 3/4" U-matic videocassette formats. Each film can be purchased separately. For further information, write: Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176.

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